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POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention.

Nomination of a State Ticket----James T. Brady for Governor.

Movements Towards a Union Against the Republicans.

Convention of the New-Jersey Republicans.

NOMINATION OF AN ELECTORAL TICKET.

Inauguration of a Republican Wigwam in New-York.

THE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 8—1 P. M.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention have made the following nominations:

For Governor, JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York; for Lieutenant-Governor, H. K. VIELE, of Buffalo; for Canal Commissioner, JOHN M. JAYCOX, of Onondaga; for State-Prison Inspector, ROBERT W. ALLEN, of Kings.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Convention was called together at 9½ o'clock.

Mr. LATHERS, of Westchester, agreeably with instructions of his constituency, read the compromise resolution adopted in his District. He desired to say that his was the labor of love to him. He was a Breckinridge man; but it must be remembered that this was a reform movement in a great party, not a revolution. They should do all in their power to attract to them the remainder of the party. At present the movement was weak. It must strengthen itself by adding to its ranks, from the Democrats, who have been misled hitherto by bad leadership. They would rather have one Democrat with them than a dozen Black Republicans. They can only do so by conciliation. If the candidates of the National Democracy expect success, they must look for it by union in the Northern States. The whole Southern electoral vote, if cast for those candidates, will not elect them. He had reason to believe that the other parties would meet the Convention half way, if the door was left open for negotiations. He knew conciliation was desired by the other side. Whether they would make overtures first he could not say; but this Convention being right, could afford to make the first advances. He believed that men in this Convention are for principle rather than office; and he believed that he might say without fear of contradiction, that those on the other side might be conciliated with office. He believed union in this State would strengthen the hands of their friends in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and would lead to the triumph of their candidate. At all events, it would defeat the Black Republican ticket; and as this movement was to reform and not to destroy the Democratic Party, such a result was very desirable. He cautioned gentlemen not to treat the subject lightly, for whatever the leaders might say, the people would hold the Convention responsible in their action on this subject. He moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this Convention to confer with any Committee or Committees appointed by any other Convention or Conventions, for the purpose of uniting upon one Electoral ticket, the opposition to the Republican nominee, and that said Committee have power to substitute others for those nominated by this Convention, so that a fair representation of the coöperating parties may be had in the Electoral and State tickets to be mutually supported at the coming election.

Mr. OSBORN, of Chautauqua, would not discuss this question. He simply moved to lay it on the table. [Loud applause.]

Mr. McINTYRE, of New-York, J. SMITH, of New-York, and others, demanded the yeas and nays.

Cries of "No, no."

JOHN A. GREEN—The ayes and nays have to be ordered first.

The CHAIR—That is right. Those desiring the ayes and nays will rise.

Twenty-two delegates rose.

The CHAIR—The ayes and nays are ordered.

Mr. GREENE objected to the decision. In the absence of rules a majority is necessary to order the ayes and nays. [Loud applause.]

J. SMITH rose to a point of order. It only required ten to order the yeas and nays.

Cries of "Order, order."

THE PRESIDENT—The Chair has decided that it requires a majority.

Mr. McINTYRE (of New-York)—Then I appeal from the decision of the chair.

Mr. GREEN moved to amend by declaring the decision of the chair sustained.

J. SMITH—No such motion is necessary. The appeal, if not sustained, decides the question.

The President put the question on the appeal, and the chair was sustained.

The question on ordering the ayes and nays was again put. Some twenty-five rose in the affirmative, and a large majority in the negative.

Mr. McINTYRE declared that two-thirds of those voting in the negative were not delegates.

The Chair decided that the ayes and nays were not ordered, and the resolution for a committee of conference was laid on the table. [Applause.]

On motion Gen. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. HASBROUCK were deputed to wait on Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON and invite him to a seat in the Convention.

A UNION NOT IMPROBABLE.

J. G. LITTLE, of Putnam, said while the Democracy of Putnam were National Democrats there had always been nine-tenths of them in favor of union. Gentlemen might cry no compromise, but he feared if they did, the response of the people, which could not be heard till November, would sound anything but pleasant. He moved a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee, appointed to-day, be empowered to confer, if they deem proper to do so, with any other Committee appointed, for the purpose of consolidating the national elements of the State in opposing the Republican electoral State ticket.

J. STEWARD, of Chatauque, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

A VOICE—Let us have the ayes and nays. I am a Union man. Let us show our hand.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY spoke in favor of the resolution. They were charged with desiring to [illegible]lect the Republican ticket. He desired that a d[illegible]r union should be left open, and this resolution [illegible]d all to join the party without compromising the platform or principles of the party.

JAMES STEWARD opposed the resolution at length. He never would consent to place the outposts in the hands of the enemy. [Loud applause.] He spoke at length, denouncing Squatter Sovereignty and the Regency, and urging independent action. He came as the representative of honest men, and hoped a ticket of honest men would be placed in the field. They were small in number in Chautauqua, but he hoped to go home to his constituency with clean hands. The moment power was placed in the hands of the Central Committee to trade and barter off the party he should blush to go home to make a report to his *friends* in Chautauqua. They had lopped off the excrescences—they had not left the Democratic Party, and he hoped nothing would now be done to break the faith of the people in their movement.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of New-York, said for the sake of compromise he had consented to represent a rural district, but he still felt himself a representative of New-York City, and as such opposed the resolution.

Mr. GETTY, of Oswego, favored the resolution. He cautioned the Convention that by closing the doors against all compromises they would take the position of a small faction of a great party. He believed in principles, not prejudices, and no principle was compromised in the resolution. The people of his county demand that the door shall not be closed against compromise, and he believed they might trust the State Committee. He was as much opposed as any man could be to the Richmond and C[illegible]gger clique, but he had confidence in the men forming the State Committee, and was willing to place such power as was delegated by the resolution in their hands.

Mr. LITTLE amended the resolution by adding thereto the words: "upon the principles enunciated by this Convention in its resolutions."

The resolution was then adopted amidst applause from outsiders and delegates.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN reported that the delegation from the Eighth Judicial District had met with considerable difficulty in naming the members of the State Committee. They desired that Erie county should be represented, and were compelled, therefore, to leave off the name of Mr. WILBUR, of Genesee, and placed on the committee the name of ISRAEL T. HATCH, of Buffalo. They now desired to express their sense of the services rendered by Mr. WILBUR as a member of the old committee.

Mr. MURPHY, of New York, moved that no person be permitted to speak more than once on any question, and not longer than five minutes. Carried.

Mr. COURTNEY, of Albany, with appropriate remarks, moved a resolution expressive of regret at the death of Hon. SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, which was adopted unanimously.

The Committee to nominate Electors at Large reported the names of GIDEON J. TUCKER, of New-York, and HENRY S. RANDALL, of Cortland, as such electors, which were received with applause.

The following is the

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First District—G. W. Smith and Thaddeus P. Mott.
Second District—J. M. Folk William Radford.
Third District—Mathew McMahon, J. O. Hasbrouck.
Fourth District—John C. Harrison, George A. Taylor.
Fifth District—John A. Greene, Jr., Beeman Maltby.
Sixth District—A. B. Watson, A. H. Miller.
Seventh District—J. P. Rapelye, A. G. Wheeler.
Eighth District—Israel T. Hatch, G. P. Eddy.

The following additional State Electors were named.

Eleventh District—George Beach.
Twenty-Sixth District—George L. Clark, of Genesee.
Thirtieth District—Harry Wilbur.

The reports on the State Central Committee and Electors were adopted.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor.

JOHN C. MATHER nominated JAMES T. BRADY. He had telegraphed to him, but received no reply; but this was, he had no doubt, because he was absent from the City. He guaranteed he was a thorough Breckinridge man. [Applause.]

The list was then called. When the name of J. SMITH was called, he said he had intended to vote for WM. KELLY, of Dutchess, but as Mr. BRADY had been guaranteed as a Breckinridge man, he voted for Mr. BRADY.

The vote resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	115	Brown	2
Brady	99	Lawrence	1
O'Connor	8	Kemble	1
Bronson	3	G. J. Tucker	1

The vote for Mr. TUCKER was cast by Dr. CLARK, of St. Lawrence.

The nomination of Mr. BRADY was made unanimous, and three cheers given for the nominee.

Mr. McMAHON was proud to return thanks to the Convention for having selected the candidate from the class to which he himself belonged. In this nomination the Convention had struck a rich vein. There was danger of his fellow-countrymen going over to the semi-Republican candidate, but that danger was removed by this nomination of one who had always stood up for the rights of his countrymen.

NOMINATION FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Col. H K. VIELE, of Erie, and EDWARD TOMPKINS, of Browne, were named.

Mr. McMAHON spoke in favor of the nomination of Mr. TOMPKINS.

Mr. STEWART, of Chautauqua, urged the claims of Col. VIELE, whose name was a tower of strength in Western New-York.

Gen. CHAMBERLAIN was also nominated, but withdrew his name, and favored the nomination of Col. VIELE.

The vote resulted in a tie—56 to 56.

Mr. VIELE, when his name was called, voted for Mr. TOMPKINS.

When the result was announced, Mr. TOMPKINS stated that, for reasons well understood, he had refused to vote when his name was called. He now begged permission to cast his vote for Col. VIELE. [Applause.]

H. K. VIELE was declared unanimously nominated.

THE OTHER NOMINATIONS.

On motion of JACOB SMITH, JOHN M. JAYCOX, of Onondaga, was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. [Applause.]

ROBERT W. ALLEN, of Kings, was nominated on the first ballot for State Prison Inspector.

J. C. Mather, Edward Tompkins, C. T. Chamberlain, J. C. Spencer and Carlos Cobb were appointed a Committee to inform the candidates of their nomination.

JACOB SMITH moved a vote of thanks to H. S. RANDALL, President of the Convention, and URIAH S. LOWE and other Secretaries for efficient conduct in the discharge of their duties. Adopted unanimously.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the late State Committee for its effective action.

Mr. FOLLETT moved that the proceedings be published in all the Democratic papers in the State.

Three cheers were here called for and given for the ticket.

Mr. ENOS, of New-York, was surprised at the coolness of the applause. He hoped the Convention would not separate without more warmth. He now proposed three cheers for the cause.

The cheers were enthusiastically given.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON being called for appeared, and was received with loud applause, the Convention rising to their feet and giving him three tremendous cheers.

SPEECH OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

Mr. DICKINSON said he was highly gratified to be invited to stand upon the platform of this Convention and commune with its members. He congratulated them on the happy termination of their labors. He had recently made a public speech, and would not detain them long. His own views were well understood, and they were doubtless shared by all here. He was glad to see the Convention come together so full and respectable. He congratulated them on nominating a ticket certain to receive the approbation and command the respect not of the State alone, but the whole nation. He congratulated them on their platform, the general principles of which were certain to stand when all here had passed away. There was in the field their old enemy, the Republican Party, which under any name had never succeeded, and never could succeed except through the divisions and errors of the Democracy. No one could say that for these divisions the National Democracy was responsible. The Republican Party in Chicago had been under the necessity of throwing over their great leader to keep the ship from sinking; the Acteon was actually torn to pieces by his own deeds. In ancient times a man, who was probably a Republican—for he was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day—finding himself suffering for his sins, called on Father Abraham to relieve him. So did the Republicans at Chicago, but they would not probably be saved from torment by him any more than their illustrious predecessor was. The Democratic Party, he held, was not divided on principle. They hold to the equal rights of the State and give equal privileges to all the possessions of the Union. No man is a Democrat who refuses this right to all. There is no half-way house between this principle and the reverse. He who is not in favor of the right must belong properly to the wrong. There are no half-breeds between truth and error.

He reviewed the progress of the Democratic Party and declared that there had always been around it men who desired to profit personally by its strength. The last and worst of Cæsars had commanded that those who were offensive to him should bear upon their shoulders the carcass of the dead. There were those in the Democratic Party who are now carrying on their shoulders a dead carcass. But the true Democracy of the State, the only Democracy in fact, had emancipated themselves, and cast off all dead weight. There are two candidates for the Presidency in the field, only two in fact, BRECKINRIDGE and LINCOLN. There were others trying to get into the field, such as DOUGLAS, and BELL, and HOUSTON, but they could not be considered as candidates. They are running to aid one or other of the other candidates. It was said that the National Democracy were bolters. They are in one sense, for they intend to bolt the doors of the Democracy against all hucksters, auctioneers and jobbers. [Laughter and applause.]

He reviewed the action of the Convention at Charleston and Baltimore, arguing that the nomination of DOUGLAS had nothing regular about it, except its impudence and presumption.

A VOICE—Who nominated JOHNSON?

Mr. DICKINSON—He is not nominated at all. He proceeded to claim that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was regularly nominated by the Convention which convened under its Chairman. He was nominated by the vote of seventeen States and portions of other States, and would carry one hundred and twenty-seven votes in the South and Pacific States. The vote of the State of New-York would therefore elect him. DOUGLAS could not get one electoral vote in the South. He would not get a vote in the Eastern States, in the Western States, or in the Middle States. BRECKINRIDGE, therefore, comes near an election, while DOUGLAS does not start at all. To beat L[illegible]oln, then, all men should support BRECKINRIDGE, [w]ho starts with one hundred and twenty-seven Electoral votes, and not a man who starts without knowing where he shall get a vote at all. He argued that BRECKINRIDGE was a Democrat who was not objectionable to any State in the Union, while DOUGLAS was opposed to the bitter end by fifteen States in the Union. The Southern States would not vote for DOUGLAS if BRECKINRIDGE was not running, but if DOUGLAS should withdraw, BRECKINRIDGE's election would be certain. Every Democrat should insist, then, that DOUGLAS shall be withdrawn. That would dispense with the necessity for negotiations and intrigues to which he (DICKINSON) was opposed in every mood and gender, in every number and case. [Applause.] He called upon the Democracy to raise their banner boldly, and not to say they are half-right and half wrong, but declare themselves all right—to take no rotten timber in their building. [Applause.] He would close as he commenced by congratulating the Convention on their action, and though the people might scoff at the movement, as a cloud "no bigger than a man's hand," it would grow in size, and send forth a deluge that should refresh and purify the arid soil of politics. Let them go into the field with BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, with BRADY and VIELE on their banner, and see whether the people would not flock to the standard. He was not afraid because a faction was in the field against them. He had lived down many a faction, and should live down this one, and see the triumph again of the true Democracy. He thanked the Convention for their attention, and referred them to his published speech for his sentiments on the issues of the campaign. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Col. VIELE being called, accepted the nomination, and indorsed the principles laid down in the resolutions. He avowed his intention to go home with the responsibility placed upon his shoulders to labor for the success of the ticket. He spoke at length in favor of the movement, and against the corrupt power of the central clique, and avowed his devotion to National Democratic principles. His remarks were loudly applauded.

Mr. TOMPKINS, of Broome, was called on, and spoke briefly, denouncing any negotiations with the impudent faction which had come to them without any capital to offer, desiring to make corrupt bargains. He believed that the progress of the cause of the National Democracy was onward, and that before long the masses would flock to their standard in large numbers.

With loud cheers for the ticket, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Committee.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The new Breckinridge and Lane State Committee met at 2 o'clock at the Voorhees House, for the purpose of organization. Hon. JOHN A. GREENE, Jr., of this city, was unanimously reëlected Chairman for the ensuing year, and MATTHEW McMAHON, Esq., of Albany, was reappointed Secretary to the Committee. After the transaction of some business relating to the prosecution of the campaign, the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Speaker Pennington Presides—An Electoral Ticket Nominated—A Mass Meeting, &c.

The New-Jersey Republican State Convention for the nomination of Electors of President and Vice-President, assembled at Trenton yesterday. There was not so large a gathering at the New-Jersey Capital, as on the occasion of the triple Conventions held there three weeks ago; nevertheless, the various sections of the State were fairly represented, and the proceedings were very harmonious, and were carried through with commendable dispatch. Caucuses were held by the various delegations in the morning, at which the men who were to represent them on Committees, *et cetera*, were agreed upon, thereby greatly facilitating the business after the Convention met.

The Convention assembled at Temperance Hall at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by THOS. H. DUDLEY, of Camden. The Hall is capable of seating 706 persons, and about that number were present at the opening of the Convention, though very few of them occupied seats. There were not more than two-thirds as many in attendance at any time during the Convention, as were present at the Douglas Convention which was held in the same Hall.

EPHRAIM MARSH, of Hudson, was elected temporary Chairman, and the regular order of business commenced with the appointment of a Committee of one from each county to nominate permanent officers of the Convention, with instructions to report as soon as practicable.

Another Committee, consisting of the same number, (21) was appointed to draft resolutions, with instructions to report in fifteen minutes.

Mr. READ, of Mount Holly, moved that the Chicago platform be adopted as the resolutions of the Convention. [Applause.]

CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., of Newark, objected. As a Committee had been appointed to draft resolutions he thought they had better wait and let them make their report.

Mr. READ withdrew his motion.

Some discussion arose as to the propriety of adjourning to dinner previous to the permanent organization; but a majority preferred to dispatch business and hold but one session.

The Committee on Permanent Officers returned with the following report:

For President—Hon. Wm. Pennington, of Newark. [Received with cheers.]

For Vice-Presidents—George S. Woodhull, Atlantic; J. Muchmore, Bergen; Ezra Evans, Burlington; Jos. C. Porter, Camden; Dr. John Riley, Cape May; J. W. Elwell, Cumberland; J. A. Leelback, Essex; John Duel, Gloucester; Ephraim Marsh, Hudson; Dr. John Levin, Hunterdon; Wm. Boswell, Mercer; J. B. Hill, Middlesex; Dr. Wm. Newell, Monmouth; J. U. H. Davis, Morris; G. W. Cowperthwait, Ocean; C. M. K. Paulinson, Passaic; Dr. Q. Gibbon, Salem; John W. Bronson, Somerset; Wm. Armstrong, Sussex; J. W. Tubbs, Union; John I. Blair, Warren.

The above, with the addition of one Secretary from each Congressional District, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. PENNINGTON not being in the Hall, a Committee was appointed to inform him of his election, and escort him to the Convention. In a few moments he entered the Hall, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

REMARKS OF MR. PENNINGTON.

On taking the stand, he said he came at their bidding, to accept the trust confided to him as President of the Convention. He always felt a peculiar pride in taking any position among Jerseymen. They had often honored him; he had been with them through many contests; but into none had he entered with a clearer conscience, or with a more positive assurance of success than the present. They were in a free country and among freemen, and he rejoiced to say they were Northern men with Northern principles. He had no hostility to any Southern man; there were noble men there, men that he honored, but he claimed the privilege, with them, to have his own sentiments, and to support his own candidates. If they say they want BRECKINRIDGE for President, so be it; that is their right; if other men say they want BELL, so be it; that is also their right; and if he said, as he certainly did say, that he preferred LINCOLN, he claimed the same right also. There had been a great deal said, both in and out of Congress, about putting an end to the Union. He wished to say that he had no fear of such an event; and when his neighbors claimed the exclusive right to be called the "Union Party," he denied their claim, for he had yet to see a Republican who was not in favor of the Union. He should never look to politicians for the safety of this country. Whenever disunion should be seriously talked of, we would find men coming from their farms and workshops to the rescue, and in a very short time not a disunion man would be found. When Mr. LINCOLN was nominated as their candidate, he felt it his duty to make inquiries about the man, in order that he might speak advisedly to his constituents. He talked with Judge TRUMBULL, of Illinois, about him, and inquired as to his character and qualifications. The Judge replied that he had known him for 25 years, and could say in honor that no more honest man lived in this country. Now, my friends, honesty is getting to be a scarce article—[laughter]—and if we have got such a man, let us stand up for him, for honesty is needed in Washington terribly. [Laughter.] Mr. DOUGLAS had also given his testimony in favor of the ability of Mr. LINCOLN, and here he would remark that we should give the devil his due. DOUGLAS deserved credit, for he brought LINCOLN out. [Laughter and applause.] If DOUGLAS had not been born we would never have had LINCOLN for a candidate. [Great laughter.] Some objected to Mr. LINCOLN that he had not had high training enough for the White House. Well, he thought we had recently had enough "high training" in that office. [Laughter and applause.] For one, he had rather trust the destinies of the country to a plain and unsophisticated man, with integrity, than to a tricky man with all the learning of the schools. [Applause.] LINCOLN came from the raw material of the country. Who knows but that the mind of LINCOLN had been sharpened by sharpening rails. [Laughter.] But he did not support him on any clap-trap grounds; he supported him for his integrity, his ability, and his statesmanship. [Applause.] In conclusion, he thanked them for the honor of his election to preside over the Convention, and promised to perform his duty to the best of his ability.

Three cheers were here given for Mr. PENNINGTON.

The Committee on resolutions then presented the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN for Vice-President, meet our hearty concurrence, and that the election of a man for President fresh from the ranks of the people—self made, and with established reputation for eminent talents, enlightened statesmanship, and unswerving integrity is a just compliment to the masses of the nation, and a fair exemplification of the principles we profess.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Chicago Convention, in which the State of New-Jersey was largely represented, meets our hearty approval, faithfully setting forth as it does, the principles which have given our country its eminence—the dangers which now menace us—the measures so largely connected with our prosperity and advancement—the duties which devolve upon those who administer the government—and the rights of those for whom that government was formed; and we point with pride to the clearness of its enunciations, and the unanimity with which it was adopted.

Adopted by acclamation.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to nominate Electors for President and Vice-President, each Congressional District being allowed to nominate its own man. In this way the following ticket was nominated and elected by a *viva voce* vote:

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

At Large.

Chief-Justice J. C. HORNBLOWER, of Newark.
ANDREW K. HAY, of Camden.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Districts.		Districts.	
1	Charles E. Elmer	4	David Thompson.
2	Edward W. Ivins.	5	Isaac W. Scudden.
3	George H. Brown.		

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint a general State Committee of one from each Congressional District, and three from the City of Trenton.

SYMPATHY FOR GARIBALDI.

W. S. JOHNSON, of Sussex, then offered a series of resolutions expressing the sympathy of the Convention for the Garibaldi and the Italian struggle for independence.

Objection was made to them as being out of place, and quite an animated discussion ensued.

D. F. TOMPKINS, of Newark, was quite enthusiastic in their support. He was for liberty and freedom everywhere, and under all circumstances, and "against tyranny, whether at the Court of Heaven or at the gates of hell." He had been in that hall once before, when resolutions condemnatory of that odious tyranny, American Slavery, were choked down. Such things should not be on the battle-ground of Trenton.

Mr. TOMPKINS was called to order, and, as the discussion was likely to become exciting, the mover withdrew his resolutions. The champions of Freedom would not allow this, and demanded that they should be put to vote. One man said they would gain the party one thousand votes; another said they would lose the party twice that. Finally a delegate bethought himself that the resolution appointing a Committee on Resolutions contained a clause requiring all resolutions submitted to the Convention to be referred to said Committee.

The Chair decided that under that rule the Italian resolutions must be so referred, and thus ended the strife.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at the Court-house at 3 o'clock, to attend a mass meeting and listen to Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts.

MASS MEETING.

At 3 o'clock about 800 people assembled in front of the Court-house to listen to Mr. BURLINGAME, but the meeting having been called to order, the Chairman introduced DANIEL ULLMAN, of New-York, who repeated *in extenso* the speech that he attempted to deliver in Union-Square a few nights ago, when he was interrupted by the rain. He spoke for over two hours, the crowd all the while standing in the intense heat, and did not close until he had tired the patience of everybody, and thinned the audience of one-half its numbers. He endeavored to show the Americans why they ought to support LINCOLN and HAMLIN. He gave a historical account of the legislation on the subject of Slavery, showing that the Americans occupied the same ground from their first organization to the present time with the Chicago Platform. He said that the Convention which nominated BELL and EVERETT was not an American Convention; that Mr. BELL was not, and dare not avow himself an American; and that Mr. EVERETT was not, and never had been an American. As for himself, he had never changed an iota in his American sentiments. He had nothing to call back, but stood where he had always stood. He concluded by an eloquent allusion to HENRY CLAY, and the consonance of his views with those entertained by the friends and supporters of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

When Mr. ULLMANN had finished, Mr. BURLINGAME addressed those who remained briefly, and was received with enthusiasm. He insisted upon the loyalty to the Union of the Republican Party, but contended firmly for the Northern views on the Slavery question, simply because they were the views of the fathers of the Confederacy. He referred to the threats made by Southern men that LINCOLN would not be permitted to take his seat. In such an event let these gentlemen remember the strength of the American Government. They would be tried, and every man who resisted the Government would be treated as a traitor. Most of the delegates, however, were compelled to take the cars for home before Mr. BURLINGAME commenced, and were thus deprived of hearing a good speech by the interminable prolixity of his predecessor on the rostrum.

REPUBLICAN WIGWAM DEDICATION.

The Nineteenth Ward in a Blaze—300 Wide-Awakes with Burning Cressets—Speeches of Guy R. Pelton, Joseph Hoxie and others.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward have recently completed a wigwam on the corner of Third-avenue and Sixtieth-street, capable of holding twenty-five hundred persons. Last evening a grand mass meeting of the voters of the Ward was held in it, for the purpose of dedicating it to the interests of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. At an early hour the area in the wigwam was completely occupied by an enthusiastic crowd, occasionally giving vent to their enthusiasm by stunning cheers for the Republican principles and candidates. It is proper to say that the greater portion of those present could easily be identified as the hard-fisted laboring class of the Ward.

The meeting was called to order, and GUY R. PELTON, Esq., was selected as Chairman.

Mr. PELTON, on the cessation of the applause created by the announcement of his name, took the stand and responded, expressing thanks for the confidence of the meeting in him, evinced by their honoring him as they had done; and more particularly on an occasion like this, the inauguration of a Wigwam where Republican principles could be proclaimed. It was not built by contributions from office seekers or officeholders, but by the honest workers for principle in the Republican party—those who wished to stay the aggression of Slavery, to put an end to the party which upholds piracy on the high seas, prefers slave to free labor in our beautiful Territories, and which through its instrument, vetoed the Homestead bill, and to secure the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

The following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then elected:

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. Edward Dayton, James T. M. Blakeley, Ezekiel S. Lockwood, S. J. Marshall, Severn D. Moulton, Dr. Bruckman, George P. Nelson, Porter G. Sherman, George Whitfield, James S. Ackerman, Dennis McCabe, Charles W. Hull, Michael A. Read, John Turner, Adolf Levinger, John Kiess, Hiram A. Maynard and Charles McCarty.

Secretaries—Messrs. Allen Cooper, A. W. Kennedy, Robt. L. Hill, Hamlin Babcock, Henry Kreps, and Charles Wagrant.

Letters were read from Hon. Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Hon. Lafayette C. Foster, of Conn.; Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Speaker Pennington, Hon. Ansson Burlingame and Hon. George Opdyke.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas—We the Citizens of the 19th Ward recognize the importance of the issues involved in the ensuing Presidential Campaign, and realising the necessity of a unanimy of action in carrying to a successful issue the principles of our party. That with full confidence in the integrity and capability of our standard bearers, ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, we give to them a zealous and unqualified support, feeling that in so doing we are discharging the duties of Republicans and patriotic Citizens, in the successful issue of our contest, and in the action of the nominees of our party, we are assured that we will achieve the first great work towards bringing the executive department of our Government back to these fundamental principles upon which our Union rests, the principles of free discussion and the equitable administration of official authority, regardless of geographical limits and of the corrupt influences of partisan peculators. The triumph of our party will be the guarantee that the great power and patronage bestowed by a generous people upon its executive chief, will no longer be degraded to a mere machine for gratifying private revenge and personal malice, but will be exercised alike for the honor and the advantage of all the citizens of the State of our Republic.

Resolved, That the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers, as advocated by the Republican Party in the late session of Congress, is fully recognized as being Republican in principle and calculated materially to advance the interests of every portion of our common country.

Resolved, That we, the friends of Free Labor, regard the position occupied by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as being dangerous to the diffusion of the imperishable principles of the Republican Party, and we, therefore, pledge ourselves to oppose the elevation of a man whose whole life has been a political inconsistency, who is the champion of Pro-Slavery interest so long as he believes that it promises the best for his political advancement, but who immediately becomes attached to his former opponents so soon as he ascertains from the signs of the times that in this change lies his hope for political exaltation. The man who advocates even an unjust cause honestly, fearlessly and conscientiously, commands our respect, though denied our support, but he who trims his principles to meet the popular breeze, with no other aim than personal gain, is in spirit the pliant instrument of power, and is entitled, if not to the contempt of independent men, at least to their disapprobation.

Resolved, That in JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE we recognize a sectional candidate, whose sympathies extend only over the Southern half of this Confederacy, and whose disloyalty to the Union over which he aspires to rule, is proven by one of his own speeches, in which he had the temerity to assert, within the Senate chamber of the nation, that unless the right to carry slave property into the Territories was secured by legislative authority our Government will be a failure. The Republican Party, responding to these treacherous sentiments of our Vice-President, asserts that no evidence has yet been given since the birth of our Republic to justify the prophecy that our Government will be a failure in any way whatever. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, in even suggesting the possibility of the failure of our Government, was recreant to that patriotic impulse which prompts the loyal citizen to cling to the established forms of good Government. The only rebuke which we propose to give Mr. B. for his dismal prophecies, and the only punishment which we decree to his supporters, who, like himself, threaten that these States must separate unless they triumph, is to perpetuate for them and for their posterity, under the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, the blessing of this Confederation, to which they, and all other States or parties, owe whatever of greatness, of happiness, and of prosperity, which is now enjoyed.

Mr. PELTON then introduced the Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE, who was received with three hearty cheers, and said that he had no words at present to thank them for the pleasant reception, but he would endeavor to repay them by working earnestly for the cause until the ides of November. When he arrived, in the early part of the evening, it had commenced sprinkling, and a friend at his elbow remarked that the rain at this time was most inauspicious. He thought God Almighty's "rain" not so bad as the "reign" of the Democracy. The rain of the evening proceeded from the kind heavens above to quench a thirsty earth; the other "reign," he should judge, proceeded from that place where the fire don't go out nights. He thought nothing could be said with greater effect against the Buchanan reign, than to speak of the truth. The Democracy commenced its Administration with an overflowing treasury; now it was empty, and the country in debt. Now that the Democracy have run the ship of state on ground, stole all the spikes and timber, the Republicans are again about to take her in charge, trim her, and keep her in trim. The Democratic Administration was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. Mr. BUCHANAN was elected by fraud, and consequently the Administration was conceived in sin. [A voice from a genuine Dimycrat—"No he wasunt."] The disturber was hustled out, notwithstanding the appeal of Mr. H. to permit him to stay, for the reason, as he said, that medicine, although unpleasant in the mouth, was good for the belly.

Mr. HOXIE alluded to the iniquitous action of the United States Deputy-Marshals, whose keenness of eyesight respecting suspected slavers in our ports, was cured by a model eye-salve, ($1,500,) rendering them unable to detect particular features of a slaver. He said but little of Mr. BUCHANAN, as he had a great respect for the dead, on account of the old maxim, "speak well of the dead." He had to do particularly with the living candidates for the defunct's position. He was acquainted with them all. He meant to speak fairly of them. He should leave the lying part to the BROOKSES, the HUNTS, and the DUERS; they could do lying enough.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE entertained honorably the principles he represented. Mr. DOUGLAS carried water on both shoulders. He preaches Popular Sovereignty. If he preached that doctrine South he would be treated to a new suit, the principal part of which is made of a North Carolina staple.

At this juncture, two companies of Wide-Awakes, bearing burning cressets, from the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, entered the Wigwam, preceded by a band of music. They numbered perhaps 300. The Twenty-first Ward Company was commanded by WM. HAWS, and the Twenty-second by GEO. W. VAN BRUNT. They were received with three hearty rounds of applause.

Mr. H. then referred to the convention of twenty or thirty silk-stockings at Baltimore, who had nominated BELL and EVERETT, two men the Union was proud of, but they did not represent any principles. They are for the Constitution and the Union. So was every sensible man. Wherever meetings of that party occur, they paraded the streets, tolling bells. He had always regarded this as an indication of the death of some one. He thoroughly and effectively reviewed the principles of the opponents of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and exhorted the laboring masses to support for the highest position in the Union ABRAHAM LINCOLN—a man who had arisen from among themselves, who had paddled his own canoe—and closed by asking for the defeat of that party which had defeated the Homestead bill.

The other speakers of the evening were Messrs. Wm. H. Fry, Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, Hon. James O. Briggs, of Ohio; Abraham Wakeman, Wm. Beach, Ethan Allen, James Fairman and Elliott F. Shepard.

An outside meeting was organized during the course of the evening, which was entertained by CYRUS FROST and others.

Republican Ratification Meeting in Brooklyn.

GREAT DISPLAY BY THE WIDE-AWAKES.

The Republican Ratification meeting for the Eastern District was held last evening in the Odeon, the large hall of which was filled to overflowing. The meeting was organized at 8 o'clock by electing THOMAS W. FIELD, Esq., Chairman, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were delivered by J. L. WOODWARD, Esq., of New-York, Gen. BRUCE, and others. At about 9 o'clock the Wide-Awake Clubs of the Western District, the "Lincoln Battalion," and the "Prairie Rangers," reached the District, and were received in First-street, near South Seventh, by the Williamsburgh and Greenpoint Wide-Awakes. They then formed in procession, to the number of about five hundred in all, and accompanied by music, marched through some of the principal streets to the Odeon. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the Eastern District.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Greene County (official) gives Orr 1,337; C. T. Jackson, 502; and H. Jackson, 137. For Congress—Rains, 1,168; Phelps, 576; Price, 260.

Jackson County (official) gives Jackson 1,693; Orr, 1,415; H. Jackson, 105. For Congress—Reid, Dem., 2,039; Mitchell, Opp., 1,257. For the Legislature—Claiborne, Dem., 1,925; Porter, Dem., 1,597; James, Ind. Dem., 751; McCoy, Opp., 1,501.

Cooper County (official)—Jackson, 1,076; Orr, 1,028; H. Jackson, 85. For Congress—Reid, 1,084; Mitchell, 1,021. Walker and rest are elected to the Legislature.

Howard County, (official)—Jackson 356 maj. Clark, for Congress, 315 maj.

Hancock—Jackson, for Governor, has 28 votes.

Nodaway County gives C. F. Jackson 991; Orr, 201, H. Jackson, 29; Gaidenhire, 44. For Congress—Norton, 1,084; Scott, 241. Graham, Dem., is elected to the Legislature.

In Andrew Cobnty, Brick, Opp., is elected to the Legislature by 30 majority.

In Platte County, Davis, Douglas Dem., and Lawson, Opp., are elected to the Legislature.

In Hall County, Crow, Douglas Dem., is elected to the Legislature.

In DeKalb County, Shambaugh and Beck, Democrats, are elected to the Legislature by 9 votes. Norton, Douglas Dem., is elected to Congress by an overwhelming majority.

In Buchanan County, Shambaugh, Opp., and Duncan, Dem., are elected to the Legislature, Bruce and Roberts are beaten by a few votes.

The Democrats in the northwest of Missouri generally vote the regular ticket for State officers.

In Buchanan County C. T. Jackson received 1,600 votes; Orr, 1,200; H. Jacksm, 220; Gardenshire, 181, and the balance of the State Ticket about the same.

Peths County (official)—C. F. Jackson, 475; H. Jackson, 26; Orr, 699. For Congress—Mitchell, 650; Reid, 528. For State Senate—Bell, 455; John Reid, 518. Sppedden, Opposition, is elected to the Legislature.

Dode County (official.) H. Jackson 80; C. F. Jackson 444; Orr 398; Raims 191; Phelps 518; Price 64. For Representative, W. K. Lathsm, Union, has 120 majority.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 8—P. M.

Barrott's majority for the short term is 146.

Blair's majority for the long term is 1385. About 200 of Blair's votes were thrown out.

ROLLINGT, Opposition, for Congress, is elected in the Second District, but the majority is not yet known.

ORR, for Governor, gains in this County, over the vote of 1818, about 2,500.

Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Returns from 11 counties in Kentucky give COMBS, the Union candidate, 9,065 majority,—a gain over the Governor's vote of last year of 8,636.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

McCLARTY's majority in Gallatin County is 60; Carroll County, 64. COMBS' majority in Bullitt County is 229; Warren County, 695; Simpson County, 206. COMBS' election is conceded by everybody by majorities variously estimated. As far as heard from in 35 counties, COMBS leads 13,000. The Breckinridge wing of this section complains that the Douglas wing transferred a large portion of their vote from BOLLING, their nominee, to COMBS. COMBS' majority, therefore, depends upon the action of the two wings of the Democracy in the Democratic counties yet to be heard from, which are inaccessible by railroad or or telegraph. Some days are yet required to ascertain final results.

Kansas Territorial Election.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Platte County elects two independent candidates to the Legislature. No other returns are received.

A man, named COPELAND, was killed in an election quarrel at Platte City on the 6th. The murderer fled.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Bell and Everett Convention yesterday nominated a full County ticket. LARZ ANDERSON was nominated for Congress from the First District, and Hon. JOHN SCOTT HARRISON from the Second.

Obituary.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. GREENE, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District of this State, died at his residence in Fredonia yesterday morning, 7th inst. He was forty years old. Judge GREENE commenced life as a clerk in Mayville. He afterwards turned his attention to the study of law, and began practice in Fredonia, Chautauque County. In 1845 he came to Buffalo, and pursued his profession for some years. He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1853, and has been on the Bench since that time. His term of office would have expired in January next. He was a good lawyer, and a man of great industry. His written decisions were highly respected by the Bar. His loss will be sincerely mourned by his many friends in this city and throughout the District. His funeral will take place at Fredonia to-morrow, at 4 o'clock P. M.—*Buffalo Courier*, 8th.

Mr. DALLAS, our Minister in London, has presented Mr. JOHN (late Lieutenant) JENKINS with a sword of honor, as a mark of appreciation from the American Government for his services against the pirates in China.

SYMPATHY FOR GARIBALDI.

Meeting at Newport, R. I.

Speeches by Hon. Geo. H. Calvert, Henry T. Tuckerman, Prof. Samuel Elliott, and Charles E. Norton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, July 30, 1860.

The citizens of Newport, whether they may be temporary or permanent, are not so entirely absorbed in fashionable pursuits as the world at large imagines. Probably I could not demonstrate this fact better than by telling you of what was done and said at a meeting held here on Saturday evening to do honor to the name of the illustrious patriot GARIBALDI by taking steps to start a subscription which should afford him material aid in bringing to a successful conclusion the Revolution which he has so successfully and brilliantly inaugurated. Notices in the local papers gave the citizens due warning of the movement, and promised them that if they would be at Aquidneck Hall at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, they should hear from Hon. GEO. H. CALVERT, one of their own townsmen, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, of your City, Professor SAMUEL ELLIOTT, of Hartford, and CHARLES E. NORTON, of Cambridge, why GARIBALDI deserved something more than the encouragement of words. At the hour named the hall was quite well filled. To distinguish themselves from the multitude, the speakers and officers of the meeting wore rosettes composed of natural flowers of red, white and green, the national colors of Sicily. Hon. GEO. H. CALVERT presided, and on taking the chair delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE H. CALVERT.

In the great fight which our forefathers made for freedom in 1776, no public meetings were held in France, in Holland, in Spain, in Poland, to speak out sympathy for us, and act it out in substantial help. No such meetings were held, because public meetings are not the way of doing such things in those countries. But the sympathy was there, and the help was given, in arms, in clothing, in gold—a help so timely that it ought to live in undying recollection to the latest posterity of those who were helped.

Happily our method of beginning everything in which more than a few are interested is by public meetings; and, therefore, in the present momentous crisis of the Italian struggle, it has been deemed expedient to invite those to come together who wish well to the great and holy cause so grandly headed by GARIBALDI.

My friends, in proportion to the light wherewith we see into highest things, in proportion to the mental culture wherewith any one has been blest, is the debt he or she owes to Italy. In the development of humanity—whereof our own country and condition exhibit a sunny illustration—Italy has played the most shining, the longest and the most important part among all the nations. The Hebrews and the Greeks did their great deeds, wrote their great books, and then were scattered or conquered, and disappeared forever from active history. But ancient Italy, after doing the same things, and then submitting too to conquest, had yet life enough in her to reconquer with her mind her barbarian conquerors, and then to imbue them with the Christianity which she had the cordial vitality, the moral sensibility to feel and to accept; and thus she rose again, a new Italy on the ruins of the old, to rule from her new Rome even a wider world than she had ruled from the old.

Such springs of life were in her that she created a new vivid language wherein to embody her large new thoughts and wants. With the syllables of that language was kindled the first broad illumination that shone over the darkness of the middle ages. We look back with wonder, and with unexhausted admiration, as we behold shooting up through the night of the Thirteenth Century—and still illuminating the Nineteenth—the flame that issued from the brain of DANTE—a brain born, fed and tutored in republican Florence. From that day to this out of Italy have continued to come lights that have helped to warm, and guide, and exalt Christendom. Where in Europe shall we look for a more creative, a more courageous, a more beneficent spirit than that of

"The foremost sailor of the sea girt earth,
Who gendered in his brain a continent,
And laid it at his wondering mistress' feet?"

Does it not especially behoove us of the New World to send a hearty cheer to, and lend a timely hand to uplift Italy, we whose land was uplifted for us out of the ocean by the prophetic genius of an Italian?

My friends, we and all the nations of Christendom are affiliated to Italy. Towards her we stand as children towards a parent. We all have a relation to her, a feeling towards her, which we have for no other people. Were Spain uprisen, we should give her our best wishes, and follow her struggles, as we did those of France, with lively interest; but we should not—could not—follow them with the anxious throbbing hearts with which we watch this Italian movement. To Italy all of us children of Christian civilization trace back the stream, through whose broadened channels have been floated the principles and the knowledge which are the life of our modern being. On us Americans the Italian race has a peculiar claim for grateful sympathy; not as having been the foremost in the revival of letters and art, great and abiding as that claim is, but as having demonstrated, first in their ancient, and then again in their modern political life, the possibility of a large and prosperous republican freedom.

That they have forfeited this freedom, has often been made a reproach to the modern Italians. At times one hears them stigmatized as a craven race, because they have submitted so long to the yoke of religious and political bondage.

It is too easy, as we all know, for individuals,—and it is just as easy for nations,—to blame one the other for not being what one ought to be. At the same time, it is an unquestionable fact, that finally each nation, like each person, is responsible for its condition, whatever that may be. There is also a stern truth in the poet's proclamation,—

"Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

And have not the Italians struck many and many blows for freedom? Where is the evidence that they have set in supine, sensual contentedness beneath oppression. Do you find the signs of this unmanly submissiveness, this craven resignation, in their Art, their Literature, their Poetry? Do you find it in their thousands of exiles, who in all ages have been driven from their homes because they had in their hearts too pure a warmth, and in their heads too clear a light? Do you find it in their thousands upon thousands of dungeon-martyrs? Do you find it in their hundreds of executed insurrectionists? Nowhere on earth has been exhibited a more devoted unquenchable love for freedom, nowhere a bolder, more persevering courage in striving for it, than among the modern Italians.

Why, then, have they been despoiled of the dearest rights of enlightened manhood—the rights of a directing share in Government, and the still dearer rights of conscience? Why for centuries has Italy been semi-enslaved, so that even in his day DANTE, with patriotic indignation, called her *serva Italia*; and in the past century the manly ALFIERI proclaimed with scorn that he would not marry, for he would not be the father of slaves. Why is it that a people so gifted with intellect and sensibility, with deep and various mental resources, should so long have exhibited to the world the spectacle of a capable, courageous, aspiring race, living in servitude?

Italy has been the victim of her very attractiveness—a prey to her own opulence. When, in the decrepitude of her Imperial sway, she was conquered by the Northern hordes, in the early centuries, she became a subordinate part of a new dominion, whose seat was transferred to Germany; she who had been the chief of the Western, becoming thus a secondary member of a Northern Empire, while, at the same time, the prestige of her ancient glories and name, together with the intellectual resources of her people, made her the centre of the growing papal power, which, gradually claiming supremacy over the whole Christian world, soon perceived that for the subjecting of the other nations, the first step must be the subjection of Italy. Thus was Italy made the tool of and the battle-ground for the Emperors and the Popes. I ask what people—Celtic, Sclavonic, Teutonic, Anglo-Saxon—will dare to affirm that it could have recovered and maintained its unity and its independence amid such mighty contestants—against such overwhelming influences?

Politically weakened and subdued, Italy could not be subdued intellectually. Sinking, from irresistible causes, to the second rank as a nation—she always has been in the first rank—and at times foremost in that rank, as an intellectual power. Witness her long roll of immortal names, which, born and bred on her soil, are a precious part of the inheritance of all Christendom,—her Michael Angelos, and Raphaels, and Galileos, and Ariostos, and Vicos, and Galvanis, and Alfieris. And, now, when heroes are needed for her salvation, she gives birth to a Manin and a Garibaldi.

There she stands, beautiful teeming Italy, her great eyes glowing with the fire of her Brutuses and her Dantes; goaded, distracted, lacerated, bowed down for centuries by a compound despotism, moaning aloud to the nations, but never despairing of her ultimate deliverance. And now, at last, the power of Popery having become sapped by its inherent vices and the growth of knowledge and a higher moral culture, and there being but a remnant left, in one corner of her territory, of the Germanic imperial sway, the time seems to have come for the emancipation of this great people. The men are there in hundreds of thousands, and they lift up their hands, from which by their own efforts have just been struck off part of the manacles—they lift up their brave hands, and ask for arms, to conquer independence and freedom.

The audience expressed their appreciation of Mr.

CALVERT's address by frequent applause. When he had concluded, Mr. HENRY T. TUCKERMAN took the stand. His appearance was the signal for enthusiastic cheering. Mr. TUCKERMAN spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

When a Government is systematically inhuman, the instincts of our common humanity, and the dictates of Christian civilization, demand and justify its overthrow. This is the case with the Bourbon dynasty at Naples. A few years since, an eminent member of the British Parliament—Mr. GLADSTONE—personally investigated the condition of the political prisoners of that country, and his report thereof excited the horror and indignation of Christendom; a few weeks since, Count PAERIO argued in the Sardinian Assembly against the proposed treaty between Naples and Piedmont, on the ground of the traditional perjury of the former Government. In no part of its dominions have the wrongs against humanity been so continuous and terrible as in Sicily; her isolated position, the absence of a Free Press and facilities of intercourse, with the infamous police system, have enabled tyranny to perpetrate, in secret, outrages at the mere name of which humanity shudders; a torture-chamber, such as we read of in the annals of the Spanish Inquisition, has lately been exposed to public execration. Thousands of her best citizens have suffered death, banishment and captivity on the mere suspicion of liberal opinions or patriotic hopes. I have wandered over that beautiful Island, and beheld the most abject human degradation in the midst of exuberant fertility and Arcadian loveliness. A more melancholy contrast between man and nature it is impossible to imagine. If ever a revolution was a moral necessity that sanction existed in Sicily. We are familiar with the marvelous details of GARIBALDI's landing, advance and capture of Palermo, through the graphic narrative of the London *Times'* correspondent; a more brilliant achievement, a more humane enterprise, greater moderation in victory, or wisdom in provisional sway, no page of modern history records. At this moment the bells of the countless churches of that picturesque capital—whose perpetual chime seemed to sound the keynote of superstition's bondage—are, being molded into cannon to thunder a triumphant protest against the encroachments of despotism!

But the interest of these events is not confined to Sicily; they presage the independence of Italy. Hitherto the great obstacles to that vital result have been the want of a civic head—a liberal and strong Government, around which the several States could rally;—the want of a statesman whose views were comprehensive enough to include national as well as local reform; the want of practice in self-government to prove this long distrusted and crushed people worthy and capable of progress, unity and order; the want, especially, of a military leader, whose character and influence, like those of WASHINGTON, could concentrate and retain the confidence of his countrymen. By a series of auspicious circumstances all these conditions have been fulfilled. Sardinia is to-day, the most respected State in Europe; she enjoys a free Press and popular education; her commerce and manufactures have doubled in ten years; her Parliament is one of the ablest in existence; her King is brave, benign and popular, and her Minister of Foreign Affairs the leading statesman of the age. For many months Tuscany, under a Provisional Government, exhibited a moderation, equity and self-control that won her the admiration of the world. The Austrians have been driven from Lombardy, and are kept in check by the French Emperor. All over Italy, except at Venice and Naples, Protestant worship is established; and a tried and trusted champion of freedom has rallied about him an Italian army of independence. Of him it is scarcely needful to speak. Already his name is enshrined among the beneficent heroes of history, and there it will remain, even though diplomacy should thwart or treachery abridge his career; for his life has been one continual sacrifice and aspiration for his country. Sprung from that brave Ligurian race which, in both ancient and modern times, has furnished the most skillful and hardy seamen of the Mediterranean—born on the anniversary of our National Independence, and in the same salubrious region that gave birth to COLUMBUS—GUISEPPE GARIBALDI was trained to endurance and enterprise as a captain in the commercial marine. When, on one of his voyages, he found a South American Republic hard pressed by the forces of absolutism, and hundreds of his exiled countrymen living at Montevideo, he organized an Italian corps, took up arms for the liberal cause, and made the war a school to discipline himself and his comrades for the great battle of Italian independence. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 they hastened home, only to witness the disastrous defeat of CHARLES ALBERT at Novada; but GARIBALDI and his brave followers, accustomed to guerilla warfare, fought their way through the pursuing enemy, threw themselves into Rome, and performed prodigies of valor around her walls during the memorable siege. His miraculous retreat after the surrender, his privations, the loss of his heroic wife from exposure and fatigue (her husband, torn from her fresh grave, amid the bleakest hills of Romagna, by his faithful companions, to escape the relentless pursuit of the Austrian soldiers;) his subsequent escape and visit to this country are familiar incidents of his wonderful life. GARIBALDI and his Cacciatori del 'Alpi, were the first to strike terror into the Austrian ranks during the recent campaign in Lombardy; and they fired the last shots when peace so abruptly terminated the conflict. Thus is it apparent that GARIBALDI is no military adventurer, but a patriot soldier. His aspect and manners appeared to me the ideal of that character; his intrepid eye, his kindly smile, his simplicity and modesty, his chastened enthusiasm and singleness of purpose, mark him at once as one of those rare men who inspire faith when first seen. His present need in the great work to which he is so unselfishly devoted, is a fleet. Subscriptions are going on in England and on the Continent to purchase steamers armed and equipped according to his directions. It is to aid in this movement that we are assembled here to-night. And there is no spot in this Republic whence earnest sympathy and material succor should flow to such a man and such a cause more promptly than here, where the green breastworks on yonder hill remind us that this fair "Isle of Peace" once struggled in the grasp of arbitrary power, and where so many of the prosperous and the free are now gathered together—where repose the ashes of a hero who went hence to revive the baffled hopes of his country by the victory of Lake Erie; and where are the honored graves of those gallant Frenchmen who came hither in the hour of need to help our fathers win the battle of Freedom. [Great applause.]

Mr. TUCKERMAN, on concluding, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present struggle for freedom in Sicily deserves the earnest sympathy and practical encouragement of every friend of justice and humanity.

Resolved, That in the present political condition of Southern Europe we recognize a providential combination of auspicious circumstances, through a wise and brave use of which the constitutional freedom and national union of Italy may be realized.

Resolved, That the consistent self devotion, military genius and patriotic valor of JOSEPH GARIBALDI, as exhibited in a life consecrated to Italian independence, and especially in his recent victories and present disinterested moderation in Sicily, entitle him to confidence, sympathy and admiration.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is our sacred duty, as citizens of a prosperous Republic, to contribute promptly and generously to the fund now collecting to furnish arms and ammunition to GARIBALDI in his holy crusade to free the oppressed and establish Italian Independence, and that a Committee of three be appointed to receive and transmit subscriptions in this city.

Prof. SAMUEL ELLIOTT, of Cambridge, then addressed the audience. He said:

ADDRESS OF PROF. SAMUEL ELLIOTT.

It is good for us to express our sympathies for a noble cause, while its issue is still uncertain. One earnest voice of cheer, raised in the thick of the contest, is worth a thousand shouts when the struggle is over and the victory won. The interest expressed for our fathers in their time of conflict was doubly precious, and notwithstanding the recollection of all that has since been uttered from other lands to ours, we look back with peculiar gratitude to those sympathies which nerved the arm and strengthened the heart of the nation when it was in peril. We have come together in season to give the best encouragement that we have to give to the heroic enterprise of GARIBALDI and the Italians.

But a few days ago the papers brought us a letter from the chief to a friend in England. "Send us quickly," he writes, "arms, ships, guns and material, and I vouch for the speedy realization of this great object—an Italy free and united." I pass over many points involved in these few words—the greatness of the object, for with regard to this there can be but one feeling in the civilized universe—the character of him who vouches for its realization, for that has been dwelt upon by those who precede me here; but I will linger upon that thrilling phrase, "The speedy realization," asking once more the question so often asked, Is it probable, or even possible, that Italy can be free, can be united, and that soon?

Eighteen months ago few of us would have answered this question in the affirmative. Now, none of us will sincerely or reasonably answer No. What has brought the change? What gives us ground to hope that the scattered members of the Italian race can be united, that the chains of generations can be struck from those wearied limbs, and that they who have so long walked in darkness can behold or bear the noontide light of liberty?

It is not merely the war of 1859 which has thus altered the face of things. The French Emperor led his brilliant hosts against the Austrian and humbled him, to be checked in his turn, to be driven into that treaty of Villafranca, which if it be called a stroke of diplomacy, is simply a stroke of that sort by which a man makes the most of a disappointment, and turns it, so far as he can, into a triumph. The treaty was a crafty device by which two absolute rulers sought to crush the rising hopes of a struggling nation. But, as good is ever evolving itself from evil, as the darkest cloud may be flooded with the brightest light, so, out of the nefarious diplomacy at Villafranca, there came a great advantage to those who seemed its helpless victims. It would have been no gain to the Italian cause had the war continued. If the Austrians had been swept out from the Alps to the Adriatic, the French would have taken their place, and Italy would have found herself freed from one intrusion only to be prostrated by another. But, closing as it did, the war muzzled both the imperial bull-dogs; face to face they watched each other, but could not move. Although the paw of one still held Venetia, and that of the other still lay on Rome, the death-grip was reserved for the throat of Italy; and the long-palsied frame breathed, rose and bared its brow to the morning breeze. Thus much of non-intervention was the issue of the last year's war. If it proves lasting, if foreign powers no longer interfere with the development of Italian liberty, then the bolt and the bar have been withdrawn from the sepulcre, and the nation lives again.

We must lay far greater stress, however, on what followed. Non-intervention, partial or complete, could avail nothing of itself, and it was accepted merely as the starting-point of national emancipation. The great reason for confidence in the Italian cause at present is the self dependence of the Italians. Whenever they learned the lesson, whether in the war or before it, they waited until it was over before they really put their knowledge in practice. The last twelve months have witnessed much more of genuine independence in Italian movements than had appeared before, and the signs of a self-relying spirit are to be seen in every fresh report that comes to us from the Peninsula. Behold Sardinia, the cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night, to the tribes yet in the wilderness; behold Tuscany and the Romagna, as they resolutely annex themselves to the guiding kingdom; behold Sicily lighting her torch, and bearing it undimmed full in the teeth of the blast; behold even Naples, Rome and Venetia, as they strive to extricate themselves from the grasp which chokes them, and become the living members of a living nation! These are wonderful facts, wonderful achievements, for any people, however strong, however trained to freedom. They are the Italian's doing, and all that is asked of the stranger is that if he will not aid, that he will not hinder, the revolution. For this cause, if for no other, we may trust that GARIBALDI is a true prophet, when he says that Italy will soon be united, soon be free.

I am no advocate of revolutions, no sympathizer with war, in general. While I believe in the right of a people to enter into either or both, I regard the right as an extreme one, and as proper to be exercised only as a last resort against evils otherwise irremovable. No Christian, no human heart, can be insensible to the agonies and the crimes inseparable from an insurrection, or from any conflict in arms; but we may confess that the calamities of such a movement are inevitable, nay, that they are the only remedies, or accompaniments of the only remedies which can heal a disordered State or restore an outraged people. Such, I fear, is, or rather has been, the condition of Italy, that nothing short of a revolutionary war will suffice to uplift her from her degradation. If this be so, the responsibility of the war is not with those who are forced into it, but with those whose oppression has rendered it imperative. Let us remember this, if there are dark scenes in that convulsed land, if there are wild excesses among that maddened people. It is the suffocating atmosphere of the day which kindles the lightning at night, and if havoc and misery follow the storm in its course, the cause is to be sought before the flash blazed or the thunder pealed; the tempest itself has cleared the vapors that weighed upon the earth, and saved a multitude, though it overwhelmed a few. So now when the air of Italy is heavy with the sultriness of centuries of oppression, we may believe that the bolt which falls, falls not to annihilate, but to revivify and to preserve.

And here I reach a test which may be applied to the Italian Revolution. If it is a true cause, if it is an enterprise with which we ought to have some sympathy, it will be found to aim not at destruction but at restoration. Recall other revolutions, and put them to the trial. Was the French, which swore hatred to every existing thing, which repealed, annulled, nay, murdered, for the sake of devastation, a revolution to be followed with interest or with devotion? Was there anything in our own revolutionary struggle more signally in its favor, than the adhesion of our fathers to their birthright—or their maintenance of the liberties which they had brought with them from their mother land? To free and to unite Italy, her sons must be restorers, not destroyers; they must arm for rights that have been theirs, or their ancestors; or their fellow men's; they must hurl despotism from its seat; to make room not for anarchy, but for order, for justice, for peace. I trust that our love of freedom is not Jewish, to use an expressive phrase of MACAULAY's; I trust that we believe other nations than our own, are or may become fitted for the liberties which we hold dear. But there need be no doubt with regard to the Sicilians; for they are battling to recover institutions older than ours, and almost as full as ours of inestimable privileges. When COLUMBUS set sail under the protection of the Spanish Sovereigns, one of the realms over which their sway extended was the Island of Sicily, and there a Constitutional Government, as we should term it, was in full vigor; there free institutions were familiar, and personal rights unquestioned. Nor, though many political changes followed, did the Sicilian Constitution fail, until the BOURBON family of Naples, who had found Sicily a refuge when the mainland was in the power of NAPOLEON, requited the faithful Island by annihilating its liberties, so late as the year 1816. It is to recover what was then lost, but not lost forever, that GARIBALDI and his companions are now at the head of a revolutionary conflict, a conflict that will bear a far closer scrutiny than it has received from me.

There is another test by which I would fain try the present revolution. Is it a work of vengeance or of sacrifice? Is it a struggle to call forth the higher or the lower qualities of manhood? We may fancy that the movement is all violence, that Bastiles are overthrown, prisoners liberated and armed, the hireling forces of the despot massacred, and that the insurgents wade through frenzy and blood to the shore they have in view! But ah! how different the reality! "We go," says one of GARIBALDI's officers, "perhaps to be taken at once by the enemy's cruisers, perhaps, if landed, to be hunted like dogs to the mountains, and if captured, to die a death of torture." And what of the Sicilians, to whose succor a handfull of brave men were thus bravely repairing? Have they no perils to meet, no sacrifices to make? Have their men no losses to encounter, their women no privations, their children no terrors? Why, the whole island may be called an altar, upon which all classes and all ages are laying everything—lives, fortunes, and sacred honors, so that the spell of the usurper may be dissolved forever. It is the hour of trial, of endurance, of unconquerable faith. I have no plea to offer for Italy as the land of DANTE; as well might I plead for the Asian shore as the land of HOMER. But I plead for those fair coasts, I plead for Sicily and for Italy, as the land of living, suffering, sacrificing men.

And shall we ask our duty? Or shall I answer? Shall I claim your sympathies, and your offerings to prove your sympathies, for this devoted effort to raise a nation from the dust? A voice, holier than man's, speaks of the traveler from Jerusalem to Jericho, and as I listen, I reverently apply the words I hear to the prostrate form of Italy. She, too, has fallen among thieves. She, too, has been stripped of raiment, wounded, and left half dead. The priest of an oppressive hierarchy will pass by on the other side. The supporter of absolutism, of the Divine right of royal wickedness, of the passive obedience due from the humbled and the wronged, will pass by on the other side. But he who loves liberty, he who believes that it is linked with the ordinances and the operations of Divine Providence, will have compassion when he beholds that bruised and wasted sufferer. He will bind up her wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and he will bring her where she can be tended by her children, and where, if they need comfort, as well as she, he can say to him who stands at their head, "Take care of her, and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee."

The next speaker was Mr. CHARLES E. NORTON, of Cambridge. His remarks were as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. CHARLES E. NORTON.

There is a story which we all remember. It was among the first that were told to us, of the sleeping beauty in her enchanted palace. We were told how, through centuries of slow years, sleep brooded dull and heavy over the walls of the castle, whose inmates never woke or stirred. Adventurer after adventurer tried in vain to force his way through the close-woven, thickset hedge of trees and briars that barred all approach, and failing to win an entrance, gave his life in exchange for his rash attempt. But at last one comes—the fated breaker of the spell. The prince nobler than all the rest,

And gazing on the silent dead
Who perished in their daring deeds,
This proverb flashes through his head,—
The many fail, the one succeeds.

He presses on; he wakens the sleeping beauty with a kiss; the charm is broken; life bursts singing once more through all the palace halls; the long night is over; the day of joy is begun. The old legend has come here before our eyes. The name of the palace of the sleeping beauty, is Sicily, and GARIBALDI is the bold lover who has wakened her with his ardent kiss.

It was my fortune, a few years ago, to spend some time in Sicily. I had been familiar elsewhere in Italy with the exhibitions of tyranny and bad government which Austrian, Priest and Bourbon rivaled each other in displaying. I had learned to attach a new meaning to the words "divine right" and "paternal government;" I had learned, and it was a lesson worth learning, to respect a nation which, under the heaviest penalties, had retained the right to self-respect. I had supposed that in the Neapolitan dominion of the mainland one might see the full extent and results of long-continued brutal despotism.

But there were new lessons to be learned in Sicily. I found here that law and justice were words stricken out of the vocabulary of the agents of power; that the Police, which was itself the Government, was, so to speak, a permanent Committee of Vigilance, against whose treacherous cruelties and lawless excesses no man was safe—no *woman* was safe—while obscurity afforded no shelter and innocence itself was no safeguard.

No people in Europe has been so relentlessly trampled upon for the last forty years as the Sicilian. The exercise of every most precious civil right has been denied to it. Freedom of speech and freedom of action have alike been proscribed, while freedom of thought itself has been attacked by all the agencies of ecclesiastical intolerance; education has been perverted and checked; popular energies have been cramped and thwarted; no material improvements have been permitted—a Viceroy who promoted the building of a road between two ports was reprimanded, and the work was discontinued by order; taxes, wrung from the impoverished and disheartened, were lavished to hire foreign mercenaries as the ministers of oppression, and to build forts and furnish citadels for the confirming of Sicilian servitude.

Every traveler through this loveliest island of the South must be struck with the analogy between its physical character and aspect, and its moral condition. The resemblance is no mere fancy. The fertile soil of the ancient granary of Rome trembles now as of old with frequent earthquakes. Etna, with its snowy, cloud-veiled summit, frowns high above the plains, and pours down upon them from time to time its devastating floods of fire. "Silent villages, without commerce, without knowledge, without hope, gleam in gray ruin from hillside to hillside, for winding wrecks of immemorial walls surround the dust of cities long forsaken." But the ravages of earthquake and volcano are less terrible, and the scars they have left less deep, than the ruin wrought by the rapacity of a tyrant's ministers, than the wounds inflicted by the cruelties of war. The fields, full of flowers as when Presperine was gathering them in the sweet-scented meadows of Enna, have been fertilized century after century with blood; the winds blowing from sea and mountain across the broad harvest plains, or waving gently the long grass growing on the steps of ancient and deserted temples, are freighted with sighs to which the suffering people hardly dared to give vent, but strove to smother, lest these very sighs should offend those who caused them, and give occasion to new persecutions and to bitterer sorrows. "I will leave the Sicilians nothing but their eyes to weep with," was the declaration of one of the royal ministers of Naples. But take from a people all its rights and all its professions, deprive it of every consoling or animating memory of the past, of every joy in the present, and all hope in the future, take from it everything, and it still were as easy to quench the inextinguishable fires of Etna as to stifle in its heart the sense of intolerable wrong and the longing and the love for liberty.

For forty years Sicily may be said to have been in a state of permanent insurrection. Fruitless, hopeless attempts have been made, one after an other, to overthrow the existing tyranny. Men, full of generous impulse, of patriotic ardor, forced into rotten inaction, unable to use their gifts for the country or the friends whom they loved; living in an atmosphere of suspicion and insecurity; tortured with the sense of slavery, with the sorrows which ate into their hearts—such men, from time to time, flung themselves upon the bayonets of their oppressors, and with their blood sealed the covenant of freedom. Say not that these despairing ventures were in vain; they kept up at least the noble traditions of resistance to tyrants; they proved that their authors cared more for honor than they feared death; life was all they were permitted to give their native land, and this they gave. Freedom was for a moment won in 1848. It was lost by trust in the oath of a Bourbon—a name synonymous henceforth with that of perjurer. And after that short gleam of light the Sicilians were forced to know the weight of new miseries, to experience the tender mercies of a foresworn king.

No wonder that the glorious and happy successes of the Northern Italians—the victories of 1859, and the celebrations of 1860—should have stirred the quick hearts of the Sicilian, revived old hopes, to break out once more into action. No wonder that without supply of arms or means of concert they could keep up the scattered fires of insurrection week after week, till, after time had tested their resolution, GARIBALDI arrived to unite their forces, to lend them the aid of his invincible name—that name which years before had struck panic into the breasts of Neapolitan mercenaries.

Permit me, here, to point out a parallel such as history rarely affords, and which may enable us more exactly to take the measure of the popular leader of our time. Of all the noble Grecians and Romans whose lives are told by that most delightful of biographers, PLUTARCH, there is none whose character is of a higher strain, whose deeds are of more brilliant virtue, than TIMOLEON, the Liberator of Sicily. He crossed from Greece with a handful of men to free his Sicilian countrymen from the tyrants who oppressed them; escaping safely from the danger of capture by the hostile fleet, he landed with his few brave Greeks, was joined at once by bands of Greeks native to Sicily, met and routed the tyrant's troops, besieged and took his chief city; gave up its hated citadel to be demolished by the people; freed Sicily indeed, and bore the honors which a loving people rendered to him with equal simplicity and magnanimity. There is no stain on the purity of his great name; in his manly modesty he ascribed his successes to the favor of the gods—their favor attended him to the close of life. He was, in truth, one who deserved the title of the Happy Warrior, but the character of the modern Happy Warrior has been prophetically described by WORDSWORTH, in familiar, but not too often-quoted, lines:

Who, if he rise to station of command,
Rises by open means, and there will stand
On honorable terms, or else retire,
And in himself possess his own desire;
Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim,
And, therefore, will not stoop nor lie in wait
For wealth, or honors, or for worldly state;
Whose powers shed round him, in the common strife,
Or mild concerns of ordinary life—
A constant influence, a peculiar grace;
But who, if he be called upon to face
Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined
Great issues, good or bad, for human kind,
Is happy as a lover, and attired
With sudden brightness, like a man inspired;
And, through the heat of conflict, keeps the law
In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw;
Or, if an unexpected call succeed,
Come when it will, is equal to the need.

It is matter of pride, of congratulation, that such a man should show us his great soul; that such deeds as we have beheld in these last few months should have taken place in our time. They raise the standard of manliness the whole world over; they redeem the Italian nation—than which there is no nobler people—from the reproach of weakness and want of resolution; they give us new hope for freedom, new confidence in the future. The struggle we behold is a fight between the powers of light and the powers of darkness, and thus far the former have had the advantage. I esteem it as an honorable privilege to take part, even in this remote land, and in however feeble a way, in the conflict. I recall the stirring words of GIBBON: "Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Methinks I see her as an eagle, renewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled gaze at the full mid-day beam; purging and unsealing her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance, while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, hover about, amazed at what she means, and in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms."

Whether GARIBALDI will cross to the mainland, and do for Naples what he has done for Palermo; whether the last of the Bourbons, who now crouches trembling at the light of red Vesuvius, "that gleams like vengeance promised from on high;" whether this King Bomba the Second will fly to his Austrian brother, and the great revulsion spread northward to where Rome sits sullen, almost desperate, on her hills, to where Venice mourns in desolate silence by her sad waters—cannot be told; but of this we may be sure, that such aid as we can give, such moneys as we can send, will be no less needed than welcome. Two millions of people in Sicily are striving to secure the blessings that are our birthright. Shall we, amazed at what she means, fail to help her? She cries to us for arms. Poor, she pleads for aid from our superfluity. The soldiers in her service require pay; her wounded need the comforts of hospitals; she requires means to secure and defend her new-born liberties. Shall we stand coldly aloof, thus showing our own unworthiness of the privileges of liberty—the privilege to succor the weak, to raise the oppressed, to ransom prisoners, to cheer the struggling, and to support the divine cause of liberty and justice. Sicily is not so far from us to-day as America was from France eighty-four years ago. We owe all and more than we can send of aid as a debt to our brothers. Let not the "good old cause" fail in Sicily through any indifference, any lukewarmness of ours.

Much enthusiasm was exhibited by the audience throughout these proceedings, which were somewhat protracted. The Committee called for by the resolutions will at once enter on its labors. X. Z.

Garibaldi's Honesty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A morning paper recently expressed a "hope that GARIBALDI would show himself as incorruptible while a statesman as he had been while a soldier." Allow me, in this connection to narrate an anecdote of GARIBALDI in New-York, that will show clearly his notions in such matters.

After the good fight they fought so unsuccessfully at Rome, AVEZZANA and GARIBALDI withdrew, leaving some $50,000 in the Roman treasury, and arrived finally in our City, AVEZZANA to sell cigars in Pearl-street, and the Liberator of Sicily to earn his bread as clerk to a candle maker on Staten Island.

The Italian Committee in London requested the Committee here to raise money for the Italian cause, and sent them at the same time certain bills or bonds of small amounts, to be given in exchange for the money that might be received.

Though an American, I had the honor of being invited to attend the meeting of the Committee. Among the few assembled my attention was soon drawn to a square-shouldered and deep-chested man of medium height, with rather long dark hair, calm, clear hazel eyes, and a fine, oval face, the lower half of which was covered by a heavy, brown beard. He wore a single breasted coat, buttoned up to his neck, and sat calmly and quietly listening, in a corner, to all that was said. Turning to my neighbor, I asked who he was.

"What! don't you know GARIBALDI? Let me introduce you."

The hero received my common-place compliments with gentlemanly urbanity, and I sat down beside him. Having noticed that he took no part in the discussions of the various subjects broached by different members, I said—

"General, why don't you give us the benefit of your opinions?"

"Oh!" said he, "I am a man of action; I must leave it to these gentlemen to deliberate."

Some one referred to the extreme improbability of the bonds ever being redeemed. Another said, "Well, that is nothing if they are not redeemed; those who give their money give it to a good cause."

Sig. MINELLI, now one of our most deservedly popular Professors of Italian in our City, immediately rose and said, with energy—

"No, gentlemen; if we fail, let us fail with honor. Never let us get money under false pretenses."

As MINELLI sat down, GARIBALDI rose and said:

"Yes, gentlemen, that is my opinion too."

This brief remark was the first, last and only speech made by him amid all the discussions of the evening. J. M. M.

Mr. West, of the firm of West & McDougal, commission merchants in Cincinnati, was surprised, on returning from a business trip in Indiana, to find both his partner and book-keeper absent from the store. He waited for their reappearance until late in the evening, when, becoming uneasy, he thought it best to investigate affairs. He soon ascertained that, by forced sales of stuffs consigned to the house, sales of drafts on their correspondents, discounting of bills receivable, &c., Messrs. McDougal and Montague had realized $30,000, with which they had left for Canada. A reward of $1,000 was offered for the arrest of McDougal, and detectives at once started after the fugitives.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Italian Revolution—Bishop Hughes and the Papal Power—Ocean Telegraphy—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 23, 1860.

To-day we are floating on a sea of contradictions in regard to GARIBALDI and Neapolitan affairs; the telegraphs have grown quite as much partisan as the journals, and so we have a confusion of truths and untruths sufficient to throw doubt into the best settled conviction. To doubt has grown so legitimate that although it ought to be easy enough at Palermo to know whether GARIBALDI has left that city with five thousand men or not, we yet have that statement asserted and contradicted; and if he has thus left, people doubt—although there seems but one place under the circumstances to which he could go—the point of his destination, whether Naples, Messina or Turin. For some people suspect that he has business at Turin, but not with his five thousand men. But of all the tribe of doubters, the good people of Naples seem to be the worst afflicted in that way. Who can tell at this moment what they want? Three days ago they were hostile to the King for being so kind to the *camarilla* in granting a Constitution and liberal institutions; the next day everybody was willing to accept the Constitution, and everybody cried "Long live the King!" And to-day there is a movement in favor of GARIBALDI and Italian unity! They are evidently balancing between two fair charmers, and perhaps, in view of the tortures of such a position, they are more to be pitied than criticised.

Happily for the Neapolitans themselves, the Government does not monopolize all the newspaper intelligence of that city. When the morning official sheet announces that disorder reigns in Palermo, and that GARIBALDI no longer exercises any influence in the house of his friends, a perfidious, impertinent little sheet comes out in the evening, from nobody knows where, which tells just the contrary about GARIBALDI. When the official gazette announces Messina in a perfect state of defence, with a united soldiery and an enthusiastic population, the little *Courrier de Naples* ("organ of the party of unity"—read, organ of the Revolutionary Committee) applies the antidote in the shape of a flat contradiction. And since nobody knows from whence the meddlesome little *Courrier* comes, it still lives to tell the truth and torment the King.

But speaking of torments, the last of the King's torments is the gravest of all. When the King demanded with *superbe élan*—to use a French expression—of his officers of army and navy to take the oath to the Constitution, the navy officers added a provision which the King, in such a moment of magnanimous grandeur, could not refuse. They demanded the right to refuse to fight their countrymen—in other words, to engage in a civil war. So that when, a few days ago, Gen. CLARY, commandant of the town of Messina, demanded reinforcements, and the King had ordered his Minister of War to send the required aid, the naval officers timidly suggested: "But what if the *Véloce* (the renegade little man-of-war) should take after us? we should be obliged to surrender, for we have declared that we would not fire on a compatriot." Here was a dilemma, for the naval officers on the station of Messina made the same objection against moving from the harbor, and thus it happens that the *Véloce*—now baptized *Tuckery* by GARIBALDI—blockades the Straits of Messina in effect, if not in person, and no aid can be obtained at Messina.

Your Bishop HUGHES has just delivered himself of a sermon in defence of the secular power of the Pope, considerably more *outré* than anything we have yet heard in Catholic France. But we have just heard of an Italian priest, whose defence of his Holiness, while parodying a celebrated expression of LOUIS XIV., went further into the confines of *naïvete* and originality. The Grand Monarch, when attacked by a multitude of infirmities in his old age, said that "he thought the Almighty was not very mindful of him, in view of the many services he had rendered him!" Our Italian priest said "he thought the Holy Virgin was abandoning His Holiness, notwithstanding the great favor he had done her in declaring the dogma of the Immaculate Conception!"

A New-York correspondent of the Paris *Patrie* ministerial journal, in passing in review the chances of the various Presidential candidates, says: "Senator DOUGLAS' party, which has less money than its adversaries, is trying to gain over some journals both in the North and the South. It has even been a question of starting a French campaign journal in order to rally, if possible, under the flag of DOUGLAS, the French of the Middle States, of New-York, and of Pennsylvania. I think they would lose both their labor and their money. The French transplanted in America will have no companionship with Slavery, in any shape or form, in any State or Territory. When they vote and it is the smallest number who do, they give their vote always to the partisans of free labor. The cause of immediate or progressive emancipation will never have more ardent advocates, or more incorruptible partisans than they. They will never be brought to understand how such a social monstrosity as Slavery can be called, by an aberration of political language, *a constitutional fact*."

The French Legislature has authorized the formation of a Telegraph Company who propose to unite France and the United States by a telegraph capable of transmitting a message of twenty words from Paris or London to New-York in two hours and a half. The route selected is that by Turkey, Persia, India, China, Japan, Behring's Straits to California, and across the plains to St. Louis. This route, it will be seen, is so laid out as to comprise the capitals of nearly all the principal States of the world, and is thus brought within the reach of seven-tenths of the population of the world—a fact which must make the line highly practical in a financial point of view. Thus—London, Paris, Vienna or Trieste, Constantinople, Teheran, or Bagdad, the Persian Gulf, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Canton, Peking, Nagasaki, Amoor River, Okhotsk, Behring's Straits, Columbia River, San Francisco, etc. But there is already a telegraph by the Overland route to India, as far as Bassora, on the Persian Gulf, and again from Hyderabad to Calcutta, with branches to Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and Lahore; so that the charter which has just been obtained contemplates the immediate construction of the sections from Massoul, in Persia, by Teheran to Hyderabad, and from Calcutta to near the Cochin Chinese frontier at Bankok, with a branch down to Singapore, leaving for a later period, and for the termination of the war in China, the continuation of the enterprise to Behring's Straits.

This scheme has been adopted with great enthusiasm by the French Government, which has agreed in the charter to pay annually to the Company a subsidy of $210,000 (1,050,000 francs) for fifty years, on condition that the line operates without interruption. The interest of the French Government in the East is becoming so considerable that they are determined to give to the Company their active cooperation for the speedy execution of the project. What is curious, it has been proven by the experience of the English telegraph companies in the East that the Orientals protect the telegraph wires better than many more civilized communities; they have conceived a friendship for the wires, a sort of religion indeed, which will render the prosecution of the present project perfectly practicable. Thus it is hoped that in two years, time Paris and London will be placed in direct communication with Bankok, on the western confines of China, not far from Canton, and then with the aid of the Americans, the rest of the line through China, Japan, and Behring's Straits, can be put under contract and finished. To avoid touching at all at the Amoor River, or at any point of Russian territory, if such a course was desirable for political reasons, a line is suggested to break off at Shanghai, to run from thence through Japan to the group of Aleontienne Islands, and from thence in a direct line to British America. The projector of this scheme and the founder of the Company is M. VERARD DE SAINT ANNE, a gentleman connected with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and well known in the scientific world.

Notwithstanding the intimate relations, commercial and social, which exist between France and the United States, there is yet a very wide difference in the physiognomy of the people and in their social characteristics. Thus, when GOUPIL takes the fancy of filling one of his show windows on the Boulevard Montmartre with American pictures, it would astonish you to see the crowd constantly stationed around them. And it is not because they represent the characteristics of a people so far away, for there are plenty of Russian, Chinese and other Oriental sketches which attract only a mediocre attention. There is a certain devil-may-care dash, a youthfulness, a go-aheadativeness about these American sketches that no others possess. They have a vigor and an earnestness that throw the others into the shade of old fogyism.

The pictures this week exposed are, the celebrated picture of Broadway between Spring and Prince streets, a series of trotting races in harness between *Flora Temple, Brown Dick, Mac Lantern*, and other noted horses, (the most spirited sporting sketches ever produced,) a series of pictures representing struggles between hunters on the prairies and Indians, and a picture of the last mammoth Mississippi steamer. The selection could not have been better to show to advantage certain striking phases of American life. At the other window are exposed some of the finest works of art of European production, but the crowd only glance at these to collect with eager eyes around the others. The first, most perfect things of their kind, represent art alone; the others, on the contrary, represent things—they represent muscle and material progress, they represent the locomotive life of to-day, and even here, in art-worshiping France, it is muscle and material progress that provoke the greatest admiration! "*Il y a encore des beaux jours pour la France.*"

But we did not need this example to prove that Frenchmen, as well as other people, worship muscle and material things; we did not need this example to show that in ridiculing the Anglo-American worship of HEENAN and SAYERS, they were throwing stones in glass houses. There is at this moment at Paris a man who has turned the heads of all the women and half the men of the town; a man who, if he took the trouble to inscribe on a list the names of all his conquests, would overreach the famous "thousand and three" of Don Juan; a man who is neither a great poet, nor a great orator, nor a great General, nor a great statesman, nor a great financier, nor a great tenor; he has not even the redeeming quality of a handsome or an intelligent face; he is simply a great gymnast, a *sauteur* at the circus, who has the most exquisite muscular developments and the most extraordinarily fine woven flesh-colored tights ever displayed before admiring millions—for millions is the word. This man's performance, which is really wonderful, is limited to leaps on the *trapèze*, and to see this, and to see the man as well, five or six thousand people flock every night to the circus, and two or three thousand women go to bed every night to dream of muscle and of the *beau Lotard*—for thus he is called. And this has lasted for six months, and hundreds, especially of the beau sex go night after night to witness the same spectacle and dream over the same dream. If we are to believe his friends, he receives more love letters daily than did the famous little Jap "Tommy," so that his watchful father, who is realizing a fortune in this singular investment, is obliged to retain him under lock and key from one representation to another. After that who will not say that King Muscle reigns even in refined France.

A good *mot* has just been told me as coming from Mr. COBDEN, who is still the great sought-after in Paris society. Some Frenchman had been boring Mr. COBDEN with frequent compliments for the great services he had rendered to free-trade in the late treaty, when COBDEN exclaimed—"Oh, yes! the raw material will now be so cheap that every man may stop his ears with cotton!" MALAKOFF.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

The Great Eastern—The Rush of Visitors—Comforts of Old Point.

HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

I wrote you very hurriedly a few days ago, and now find, to meet the mail, which departs in an hour, must again write in haste. I have just indulged in a delightful dinner, and am slightly apprehensive my ideas may not flow so rapidly as might be desired.

I went out early on Sunday morning last and saw the *Great Eastern* depart from her moorings in the stream or channel, opposite this place. It was an imposing and beautiful sight. Steam had been up some time previous. Very soon the monstrous wheels began to move, first one way and then the other. After a while the Bay boat from Baltimore hove in sight. She was packed with a dense mass of passengers.

They had come down on an excursion trip, to return again in the *Great Eastern*. About two hundred of them passed from one boat to the other. These, with a considerable number of visitors at the Point, made up a fair complement who were aboard the world's eighth wonder as she departed on her voyage up the Chesapeake. It was really a majestic spectacle to behold her as she departed and plowed her way through the water. The eye followed for an unusual distance, until, immense as are her proportions, she was wholly lost to vision. Numerous cheers were given on shore, and responded to from on board, as she moved off.

When writing you a few days ago from this point I had not time to describe the scene consequent upon visiting here on Saturday last. It was exciting, picturesque and fearful beyond conception. From early morn until late in the evening, boats of every conceivable kind were brought into requisition for the purpose of carrying anxious visitors to and from the great ship. The harbor and water in all directions were literally lined with them. Small steamers, row-boats, pungies, fishing smacks, cribbers, oyster boats, and everything that could be made available, was brought into requisition. These were passing to and fro at intervals of only a few minutes. Each had its crowded precious cargo of men, women and children, embracing every age and sex. Around the monster ship was a complete jam of these small craft, bobbing up and down, bumping against each other, and cutting all sorts of pranks, as the waves rolled tolerably high. Children and young timid ladies, who became frightened from the confusion, anticipating a watery grave at every plunge, could be heard screaming at the top of their voices for dear life. Danger of being swamped or run down by larger vessels was imminent. The difficulty of reaching and ascending the gangway—fearful to contemplate and look upon—was unmistakeable. A dozen or more small boats were constantly surrounding it; and when approached, usually effected by climbing over several small craft, in continuous motion by the the waves, it was almost as much as life was worth to get a first step upon the gangway. People were coming down in a perfect stream, while others were laboriously wending their way upwards. Crinolines suffered immeasurably—some, indeed, were literally torn off. Children and young timid ladies were heard squalling and crying for dear life, begging their escorts to take them again on shore. Confusion worse confounded would scarcely give an idea of the scene. Hundreds who came here expressly to see the big ship, and have it to say in after time they had been aboard of her, after paying expenses—exorbitant too—for going over, were obliged to return bereft of enjoying that pleasure. They supposed prudence the better part of valor, and rather than risk their lives, returned on shore, content with taking a bird's-eye view from the outside. The arrangements in this respect were really very bad. Persons had to work their way on board the best way they could, and get off in like manner. Hundreds—I may say thousands—owing to the immense rush, could not get aboard. They returned grievously disappointed. There was much to be done in a short time, and having no regularly matured plans, I am only astonished that things went off so well even as they did.

The Hygeia is now comfortably filled with guests. Secretaries FLOYD and THOMPSON, with their families, are still here, and purpose remaining some days. I saw the two officials in close conversation this morning, as though some Cabinet matters were under discussion. Quite a large and very agreeable company still remains. Every room in the building, I am told, is occupied.

Whatever may be said of the heat, it is an exceedingly pleasant place, and admirably kept by Messrs. WILLARD & Co. Mr. WILLARD is a young man who omits no opportunity to please and oblige. I have been to nearly all the prominent watering-places in this country, and at none of them have found a better table. The fish, crabs, oysters, &c., are perfect.

Whilst sojourners have all other substantials and luxuries found elsewhere, these are additional, and nowhere else to be obtained in such abundance a perfection. The sheep-head, the spot, the hogfish, the crab and the oyster challege comparison. To be truthful and just, I have never sat down to a better table, nor received more vigilant attentions than here. Some new additions have been built to the hotel. Next Summer, I am told, the proprietors purpose adding several other large apartments. Healthfulness is proverbial, and the sea-bathing exquisite. The company in attendance is very select and fashionable. Messrs. WILLARD & Co. cannot fail to do an immense business when they enlarge their premises, as they propose doing next season.

We have the pleasure of witnessing a fine drill of soldiery in the fortress every morning. This is a decided attraction. A superb band of music plays during the evening, which lends enchantment to the scene. A promenade on the battery and parapets at night, when the sea-breeze comes up fresh from old ocean's cavern depths, is healthful and heavenly. A walk under such circumstances, with a fair young damsel, embodies the lover's fullest ideal of romance.

The big cannon cast in Pittsburgh, the largest gun in the world, is lying here, being mounted, preparatory to being fully tested. It has not yet been fired.

We had a heavy thunder-storm last night. Very little is said here about politics. The Democracy is divided. BELL and EVERETT stand exceedingly fair. XENOPHON.

AFFAIRS AT WEST POINT.

The Cadets in Camp—Daily Routine.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860.

The corps of Cadets in the Military Academy is at present encamped on the plain, all studies having been abandoned for the time, that the opportunity might be given for instruction in the practical details of military life. The following is a brief schedule of the regular routine: At 5 A. M. the *reveillé* is beaten, the several companies are formed, and the roll is called by the First Sergeants. At 5½ o'clock company drills take place, under the charge of Lieuts. McCOOK and DODGE, of the army. These drills are very severe, and continue for an hour. At 7 o'clock the Battalion is marched down to the mess-hall for breakfast, when some two hundred and fifty hungry individuals quickly dispose of the "hash" and bread, the dishes which compose the meal. At 8 o'clock the morning parade takes place, and guard mounting and stacking of arms follow. At 9 the foot and mounted batteries are manned by the Second, Fourth and Fifth Classes, while members of the First Class act as instructors. At 11 A. M. the drum beats for target practice. Rifled muskets, similar to those used in the regular army, are employed in this exercise. The object fired at is an iron man, with a white "bull's-eye" where the heart is supposed to be, placed at a distance of two hundred yards from the marksmen.

Among the Cadets there are some capital shots, Mr. BALL, of Alabama, and Mr. BREESE, of Illinois, being particularly noticeable.

At 1 P. M. the dinner drum sounds, and again at 5 for drill, for the new Cadets. Ten minutes before 7 is the hour fixed for evening parade, and at its close, the Adjutant of the corps reads the delinquencies for the preceding day, the long list of which testifies abundantly to the severity of the discipline. Tattoo at 9½ P. M. and taps fifteen minutes afterwards close the day.

The great subject of complaint among the Cadets is, I think, the wretched provisions which are furnished them, and they have good reason to find fault on this point. The fare is not at all sufficient for the nourishment of growing young men who take a great amount of active, out-door exercise. It is to be hoped that the Board appointed by the last Congress to examine into the organization of the Academy will see that this deficiency is rectified at once.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, the "Cadets' Hops," an established feature of the encampment, take place. Then the large room in the Academic Hall is filled with a crowd of gaily dressed ladies and their attendant Cadets. Indeed, during the Summer months West Point presents the appearance of a fashionable watering-place. Both ROE's and COZZENS' Hotels are crowded, and will continue so until the corps go into barracks again.

It is currently rumored that the distinguished Commandant of the corp, Col. WM. J. HARDEE, is to be ordered away during the coming Fall. None will feel his removal more than the visitors at the Point, among whom he has rendered himself universally popular by his urbanity and courtesy. TRAVELER.

PERSONAL.

Americans at Interlachen, Switzerland, July 19.

BOSTON.	NEW-YORK.
Mr. and Mrs. Thayer,	The Misses Baker,
Mr. and Mrs. Brooks,	Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. and Mrs. Stone,	Mr. Finlay.
Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner,	WASHINGTON.
Mr. Osgood,	Miss Schroeder.
Mr. Howe,	LOUISIANA.
Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins,	Mr. Clonetz.
Miss Foote,	ST. LOUIS.
Mr. Cowden.	Mr. Hutchinson.
NEW-YORK.	BALTIMORE.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm Young,	Mr. Boyd.
Mr. and Mrs. Waltz,	PHILADELPHIA
Mr. Tower,	Mr. Baldwin and family.
Mr. Hughes,	MOBILE.
Mr. Stevens,	Mr. Marshall.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Middleton,	UNITED STATES ARMY.
Mr. A. D. Middleton,	Mr. and Mrs. Clapp,
Rev. and Mrs. Campbell,	Rev. Mr. Swain,
Miss Bailey,	Miss Gertrude Ellen Du
Mr. and Mrs. Kelly,	Rey.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* contradicts the statement that Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Benjamin, who have gone to California to secure a dissolution of the injunction which was some months since laid upon the Almaden Mining Co., are to receive $12,000 each. The actual cash fee amounts to only $7,000, with a liberal allowance for all expenses going and returning. The contingent fee which they will receive in case of success is left to the imagination.

The City Council of Montreal has been having a pleasant time making preparations for the reception of the Prince. On Friday evening a stormy debate arose on the propriety of changing the name of Commissioner's-square. Some advocated the title Victoria-square, but this was rejected by a vote of 12 to 11. Councilor Homier rose to speak on the question just as the Clerk commenced calling the roll, and by way of exordium hit his desk so violently with his fist that a tumbler which was on it bounced off and was shivered into fragments. Councilor Kennie asserted his colleague's incapacity to speak in the following polite language: "You have no right to sit; you have no property; you are not fit." The tumult waxed louder and louder, and while it was at its height, Councilor Homier disappeared only to present himself to the gaze of his fellows arrayed in the identical robes of office which had just arrived from England for the use of the Lord Mayor at the approaching reception of the Prince. At this apparition the disorder became so great that the presiding officer resigned his chair in utter despair, and Mr. Homier having seated himself in it, delighted his brethren with sundry screams and cries, which he ceased only when the Council Chamber had been almost vacated. So no progress was made toward extending His Royal Highness a proper welcome, and if the citizens of Montreal do not take the matter into their own hands the Prince will be upon them before they have an arch erected in his honor.

Life at Pikes Peak.

TWO MURDERS IN THREE DAYS—A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The Rocky Mountain *News*, of the 25th, gives full details of several murders lately committed at Pikes Peak. One of the guilty parties was JAMES A. GORDON, who became engaged in a quarrel with the barkeeper of a saloon where he had been indulging freely in liquor, and finally shot him, inflicting a dangerous wound. This outrage he followed up, on the next day but one, the 16th of July, by shooting and instantly killing one GANTZ, another barkeeper in the same town. Then GORDON thought it was time to put himself beyond the reach of the law. No one started in pursuit until the next morning after the murder had been committed, and then all efforts to arrest the scoundrel proved unavailing.

On Sunday, the 20th, a bar-tender, BILL BATES by name, shot and instantly killed Mr. M. F. HADLEY, an auctioneer. It was claimed that this affair was accidental, and the Vigilance Committee to which the case was submitted so decided, censuring BATES at the same time, for his careless use of deadly weapons.

Some of the proceedings of this Committee, the organization of which was provoked by the outrages committed by GORDON, are thus sketched by the *News*:

"The trial of SAMUEL K. DUNN, for mule stealing, took place. A jury of twelve men was impanneled. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony established the fact that three stolen mules were found in possession of three men, of whom DUNN was one. DUNN made a statement to the jury, admitting that, though he did not steal the mules himself, he knew that they were stolen, and was riding one of them back to the States, being anxious to get home again, and having no other way to go. The jury, of course, found him guilty, and he was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes at 7 o'clock last evening, and to leave the country within twenty-four hours. In reply to the question, where would the prisoner be whipped, some said on the back, and others said he would be whipped on the bottom—meaning of course the Platte bottom. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, the sentence, to the extent of nineteen lashes, was duly executed in the presence of a large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the agony and debasement of a victim quicker than they could have been drawn together by the inauguration of a President or the coronation of a Prince. At the nineteenth stroke the poor fellow fell and the flagellation ceased. His wounds, as well as himself, were dressed, and he is probably now far on his way hence, realizing the fact that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The Excitement in Texas.

MORE CONFLAGRATIONS—ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The Texas papers come to us with extended details of the recent conflagrations in that State. On the 24th ult., the steam mill of GEORGE GLANCOCK, Esq., at Austin, was set on fire, and totally destroyed. It contained machinery valued at $30,000, and 450 bushels of wheat. The house of Dr. W. W. STELL, of Lamar County, was fired by a negro on the 16th, and completely burned.

The Houston *Telegraph* states that meetings are being held all over the State to bring the perpetrators of these outrages to summary justice. It adds: "Some of the papers affect to ridicule the idea that this has been an outbreak planned and controlled by Abolitionists. We think there can be no earthly doubt of the fact. The plot seems to have been deep laid and wide spread. A large amount of imported arms and ammunition have been discovered in negroes' hands, and in one instance (Fort Worth) an arsenal was seized, having fifty shot guns and fifty revolvers, ready for distribution to the negroes by a white man. The white man was of course hung to the nearest tree. The plan was to be executed simultaneously in several counties, and the same way in all. Stores and dwelling houses were burned, and others were to have been burned. The people were to have been attacked on election day and killed by poison, by shooting, etc., and the whole band was to rendezvous for fifty miles around, and march in a body to Kansas or Mexico.

The negroes from all parts of Dallas, Ellis and Denton Counties have confessed, sometimes voluntarily and sometimes under the lash, but all to the same effect, and all reporting the same features of the plot. The investigations of the committees have necessarily been carried on with closed doors, and it has been deemed prudent to make no publication of the names of parties implicated until they shall be able to establish their guilt, and above all, till they shall be able to arrest them.

Mr. B. F. BARKLEY, writing to his brother in Louisville, Ky., under date of Birdville, Texas, July 20, says:

We are in the midst of the most intense excitement; we have just discovered a wide-spread conspiracy amongst the negroes, to murder the entire population, which was to have taken place on the day of our election. It was instigated by white men from the North. The plot was first discovered through some negroes who relented, and told their masters of the impending danger. The plan was to fire and burn all the towns throughout the State, and utterly ruin the country; and then to raise an insurrection and murder the white inhabitants, and in pursuance of this plan twenty-five or thirty towns in the northwest portions of Texas were set on fire on Sunday before last, and five or six entirely consumed. We have discovered in the possession of several noted Black Republicans, boxes of Sharp's rifles, Colt's pistols, and from letters found with them, we learn that several boxes are *en route* to this place and other points, with which to arm the slaves.

Some of the negroes have confessed that they were to be assisted by 600 armed men from Kansas, under the command of a man named MCKINSEY, who was expelled from our midst last Fall, and strong circumstances would go to confirm it. The excitement is on the increase, and I would not be surprised if ten or twelve men would be hung before sun-down. I just learn that the Citizens' Committee has hung two men in Dallas county, and on day before yesterday a man by the name of CRAWFORD, from Minnesota, was hung in Fort Worth, in this county. They found in his house twenty-five Sharp's rifles, twelve Colt's pistols, fifteen muskets, and eight common rifles, and a bill of twenty-four Colt's Navy sizes, and forty-eight Sharp's rifles, which had been forwarded to him from a house in Boston, and which had not yet arrived. They also found documentary evidence, showing a wide-spread conspiracy, implicating prominent Republicans at the North; and while I write, three more persons are undergoing an examination before the Citizens' committee in our neighboring city. A call appeared this morning for a public meeting in our town this evening. God only knows what is to be the result, but I do hope every Abolition emissary may be caught and made to suffer the just penalty of his crimes in death. It is true that it may seem hard to hang a man without judge or jury; but when the lives of our families are at stake—when those that are most dear to us are in danger of being not only murdered in cold blood, but perhaps to meet a worse fate, then it is time to take the law in our own hands, and to protect our families.

I have just returned since writing the above, from our town meeting, where we organized a Committee of Safety, of which I was appointed Chairman, and have summoned four or five persons before us to-night, and I think from the high standing of the Committee, that there will be no rash steps taken, but their course will be marked by moderation and justice. I have just learned that a white woman was shot by a slave, twelve miles South of this place, and afterwards was ravished. The negro, I presume, was burned at the stake on that night.

Census Items.

"Ion," writing to the Baltimore *Sun*, says:

The returns of the census have scarcely yet begun to come in. The Marshals and their assistants have found some difficulty in procuring answers to all the inquiries prescribed by law. These instances are reported to the Interior Department, and, upon proper representations to the recusants, they generally yield their objections. In some cases writs have been ordered, but none have been allowed by the defendants to come to trial. I learn that the United States Marshal for Ohio estimates the increase of the population of that State since the enumeration of 1850 at only 300,000, the emigration from the State having been considerable. New-York and Pennsylvania have both increased largely in population. If the present census should present an account of the crops in the Central and some of the Western grain-growing States, for the present season, it would be a very favorable one—more so than any that could have been given for the two or three past seasons. The crops in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio are represented as very fine.

In 21 of the 161 towns of Connecticut from which returns have been reported, the population stands 94,844, against 66,284 in the same towns ten years ago, thus showing a gain of 28,560, or about fifty per cent. Hartford will probably gain about 16,000; New-Haven, 19,000; Norwich, 6,000; Middletown, 3,000; New-London, more than 3,000.

The returns in Sussex County, N. J., as far as reported, show a total population in the County of 25,000, not enough, as the *Register* fears, to enable them to keep up their present representation in the Legislature. The *Register* furnishes this item in connection with its census statistics: "CÆSAR SOULTS, an ancient negro slave, living in Wallpack, is perhaps the oldest man in Northern Jersey, being 107 years of age—so he says, and his memory of events long bygone confirms his statement. He was purchased a great many years ago by an old resident of Wallpack, named DEWITT, of a gentleman in Esopus, N. Y. CÆSAR was 23 years old when American Independence was declared, and distinctly remembers that event. He discourses fluently, and relates many incidents connected with the Revolution. His conversation is quite entertaining, and denotes remarkable intelligence for one so old. He says that the Dewitts offered him his freedom, but he preferred to remain on the farm, and end his days on the banks of the Delaware, in Wallpack. The Dewitt estate pays a colored family $100 per annum for keeping the old man comfortable for life.

The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* says: The census of the Sixth Ward in this city is almost completed; 1,478 dwelling places have been visited, in which are 2,638 families and 10,962 persons. A few necessarily absent families are not included in this estimate. and it is probable the total population of the Sixth Ward will reach 11,000 inhabitants. The estimated value of the real and personal estate of the Ward is $2,250,000. There were 219 deaths in the Ward during the past year, the prevailing disease being scarlet fever. The population of the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh Wards of the city, by the present census, is 45,988. The population of the First, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Wards foots up 21,500. The Fourth Ward has 7,200 inhabitants. In 1850 it had 6,164.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: That portion of the Seventeenth Ward of this city lying west of Cadwalader-street and Washington-avenue, contains a population of 11,285; number of dwelling-houses, 1,915; families, 2,110; value of real and personal estate, $1,781,560. There are in it 104 establishments of productive industry, in which there is employed a capital of $837,600. The number of public schools is 8; teachers, 35. There is one Roman Catholic school in this portion of this district, with 10 teachers. The number of churches is 6. The oldest person living in this portion of the district is a white woman, of American birth, aged 103; she is able to walk about and assist at housework. The oldest persons died within the year. One was a white woman, aged 107 years, a native of Pennsylvania; the other a colored woman, a native of Delaware, who was a slave 87 years. At her master's death he gave her her freedom, when she came to Philadelphia. Her age was 104 years.

The following districts in New-Castle County, Delaware, have been reported: Brandywine Hundred contains 4,184 free white inhabitants. Christiana Hundred, in 1850, contained 4,829 whites; in 1860, 5,639; increase, 810. Wilmington Hundred, in 1850, 13,979; in 1860, 21,224; increase, 7,245. New-Castle Hundred, in 1850, 3,012; in 1860, 3,440; increase, 418. Slaves in 1850, 76; in 1860, 17. Red Lion Hundred, in 1850, 2,013; in 1860, 2,640; increase, 627. Slaves in 1850, 48; in 1860, 10. White Clay Creek Hundred, in 1860, 2,733. Slaves, 16. Pencader Hundred, in 1850, 2,582; in 1860, 2,502; decrease, 80. Slaves in 1850, 32; in 1860, 13. St. George's Hundred, in 1850, 2,844; in 1860, 4,444; increase, 1,600. Slaves in 1850, 166; in 1860, 102; decrease, 64; farms, 182; dwellings, 711. Appoquinimink Hundred, in 1850, 3,075; in 1860, 4,073; increase, 998; slaves in 1850, 51; in 1860, 90; increase, 39; farms, 303; dwellings, 692.

THE LOST STEAMER HUNGARIAN.—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Cape Sable, N. S., under date of July 24, says: "On Sunday afternoon I attended church on the Island. Quite a large congregation was in attendance. To my surprise, I found the ladies dressed in full costume, with silks and satins, flowing ribbons, and *bon ton* bonnets, (*via* Cheapside, London.) Upon inquiry, I learn that the inhabitants have extensive and valuable wardrobes, from the wreck of the ill-fated steamer *Hungarian*. It is a common thing for the females who assist in curing fish to be dressed in silk, with a bugle head-dress, &c. On Monday, the 23d inst., I accompanied Capt. PRATT, of the steamer *Dirigo*, of Bangor, Me., to the vicinity of the wreck to take up "a snarl." One of Capt. BAZLY's divers, from Halifax, went down in 8 fathoms of water, and made fast to "the snarl," which was hoisted by the steamer *Dirigo*, and taken into Clark's Harbor, about five miles from the wreck. It consisted of a part of one of the steamer's boats, wound around with broadcloths, silks, ginghams, calicoes, and other textile fabrics, estimated when taken up to weigh *ten tons*. Upon taking this snarl apart, we found the corpse of a lady, supposed from her dress to be a cabin passenger. Some of her hair remained, and several pieces of clothing covered her remains, but nothing was found to give the least clue to her name. She was buried this (Tuesday) evening at 6 o'clock, near the church on the Island. An American ensign was used as a pall over the rough coffin, and the funeral procession consisted of Capt. PRATT, of the steamer *Dirigo*, with his officers and crew, Capt. GLENNIE, of schooner *Rechab*, with his crew, Capt. BAZLY of schooner *Cora*, and his crew, together with several residents of the Island. The burial service of the English Church was read at the grave by Capt. GLENNIE, of the *Rechab*, in a very solemn and appropriate manner. Several trunks and valises, hats and other articles of clothing, have been recovered from the wreck, of which the friends will be notified as soon as their addresses can be ascertained.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, met with an accident as he was leaving his residence in Athens, which may interfere with his proposed stumping tour. The heel of his shoe caught in the door sill, and he was precipitated a distance of four or five feet, falling on his face, which was much bruised and scratched by coming so suddenly in contact with the graveled walk.

LAW REPORTS.

The Constitutional Rights of Persons.

HABEAS CORPUS TO RECOVER A CHILD.

Matter of Ellen McManus.—This was the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* previously obtained by Betsey McManus for the recovery of her child Ellen.

The petition sets forth that about two months since the child was wrongfully taken away from the mother and relator, and confined in the New-York Juvenile Asylum. From the hearing of the case it appeared that the child was found in the street, and was committed to the Asylum under a commitment signed by a Police Justice of the City, setting forth (under the act of 23d January, 1833) that the child was found in the streets in a condition of want and suffering, occasioned by the habitual drunkenness of its mother.

The proceeding was without any notice to the mother, or opportunity being offered her to oppose the charge made against her. Counsel for the relator contended that the right of the relator to the custody of her child, as its natural guardian, could not be abridged or affected by such an *ex parte* proceeding, and that she was not bound by the commitment. It was contrary to common right and sound jurisprudence that any party should be bound by an *ex parte* proceeding upon a charge which he or she had no opportunity to contest. The relator's bad character had been made the pretext for depriving her of her child. She had a constitutional right to be heard in her defence of character, and in opposition to the charges made against her. If she had not been given such an opportunity, then she was not bound by that commitment, and the Court should discharge the child from the custody of the Asylum and restore it to the care of its mother.

On behalf of the respondent it was contended that the commitment was sufficient, and that in law it was conclusive.

The matter was before Justice SUTHERLAND at Chambers of the Supreme Court. Justice SUTHERLAND said the case was somewhat embarrassing, and adjourned the matter for further consideration until the 10th inst. The child is about seven years of age.

A. R. Dyett for relator; Ebenezer Wright for the respondent.

Motion to Remove Assignees.

Long vs. Riplet & Burr, Assignees, &c.—The defendants herein are assignees of Coyler & Degord. Application was now made to remove them from such office, and to appint trustees in their places.

An order was recently granted, directing the defendants to show cause why they had neglected to sell certain real estate. That order was now returnable. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants have neglected to sell the real estate, although the assignment was made to them in October, 1857. The creditors demand that the trust shall be closed, and they be allowed to take possession of the assigned property, or to so much of it as they are entitled.

The defense is that the present litigation, and the many obstructions thrown in the way of the assignees in the prosecution of their duty, is the reason the trust has not been closed and the assets disbursed.

The case has been before Justice SUTHERLAND, in the Supreme Court at Chambers, for two days. The argument was now concluded, and the decision reserved.

H. D. Van Orden for plaintiff; Pennington and Warren for defendants.

The West Washington Market Case.

SETTLEMENT OF THE ORDER.

The People and Taylor and Brennan vs. The City, &c., and Two other Cases.—This was the settlement of the order in these cases, recently before Justice INGRAHAM, at Special Term, on a motion to vacate and set aside the judgment of plaintiffs. The numerous counsel engaged in conducting the suit now appeared before his Honor Justice INGRAHAM, at the Judge's private chambers, and consented that the order should be drawn in accordance with the opinion without discussion. The opinion has been previously published.

Court of General Sessions.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were impaneled in this Court as a Grand Inquest:

John Mills Foreman.

Sam'l L. Cressby,	Augustus F. Dar,	Earl Douglas,
Spencer K. Green,	Ed. C. Johnson,	John McKessar,
James Kearney,	C. E. Leveridge,	J. L. Riker, Jr.,
Lemuel Smith,	Joseph Applegate,	Sam. Bradhurst,
Wm. Y. Clark,	Sam. Skidmore,	Oliver B Tweedy,
Ed. A. Boyd,	J. Buckley, Jr.,	Sam. S. Constant,
Mort. Hamilton,	M. G. Lane.	

Recorder BARNARD charged them on the points required by statute, after which they retired to commence their labors. No cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned.

Surrogate's Court.

The Goodyear and Clue Wills.—The will of Charles Goodyear, published in the TIMES of July 10, was now admitted to probate.

The Clue Will case was submitted on written points, and the Surrogate took it under advisement.

About thirty other small cases also came up, some of which were disposed of. Adjourned until the 10th inst.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Fleming, &c., vs. Fleming.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Fox vs. Phelon.—The report of the Referee is not authorized by the order of reference.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 8.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '64	106	200	Reading R......b10	48
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '65	106	300	do.........b60	47⅞
4,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74	103½	500	do.........b60	47¼
1,000	Ken. St. 6s	104½	100	do.........s10	47¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	500	do.	47¼
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	81⅝	364	Mich. Cen. R	65
9,000	do.	81¾	1000	do.	64¾
5,000	Erie 4th M. B.	80	400	do.........b30	65¼
1,000	Erie Bonds, '75	51¼	100	do.........b60	66½
1,000	Harlem 3d M. B.	85	50	do.	65¼
2,000	M. C. R. 8 p.c.S. F. Conv't. bds.	100	100	do.........s30	65½
			100	do.	65⅝
16,000	M. S. 2d M. bds	69	50	do.........b60	66¼
30,000	do.........b60	70	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	13½
5,000	do.........b15	70	100	do.........b30	13⅝
5,000	do.........b15	70¼	100	do.........b30	13¼
500	do.	70	25	do.	13
4,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	94¼	200	M. S. & N. Ind. R....s30	19
2,000	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	26	300	do.........s60	19
8,000	do.	26½	130	do.	19⅛
1,000	do.	26¼	150	do.	19⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	64	200	do.	19½
20,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	35	100	do.........s30	19½
2,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	72	100	do.........b60	19⅞
1,000	Gal. & J. 1st M.	96	100	do.........b30	19⅝
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	50	425	M. S. & N. I. G'd S'k	49
10	Union Bank	103½	150	do.........b30	49¼
15	Bank of America	112	100	do.........b60	49¼
8	Bank of Com.	100½	100	do.........b10	49
20	Am. Ex. Bank	102½	300	do.........b30	49
10	Metropolitan Bk.	113	100	do.........b60	49
25	Del. & H. C'l Co.	96½	150	do.	48¾
400	Cl. & Pitts R.	11½	400	do.........s30	48½
100	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	94	135	Panama R.	122½
250	Pac. Mail S. Co.	79	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	81
100	do.........s30	79	100	do.........s60	81⅛
50	do.........s30	78¾	200	do.........s30	81¼
12	do.	78¾	300	do.	81⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R....s60	87	100	do.........b30	82
300	do.........b60	87½	100	do.........b60	81¾
300	do.........b60	87¼	200	do.........b30	81¾
200	do.........p & c	87½	200	do.	81⅜
300	do.........opg	87	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	76½
200	do.........c	86¾	350	do.........s60	76½
400	do.........opg	86¾	200	do.	76¾
100	Erie Railroad	26	800	do.	77
250	do.	26½	100	do.........s30	76¾
410	do.	26¼	100	do.........b10	77
275	do.	26⅜	200	do.........b60	77½
100	do.........b30	26½	300	do.........b30	77¼
100	do.........b60	26½	150	do.........b60	77¼
100	do.........s60	26	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	45½
5	Hud. Riv. Railroad	58½	1550	do.	45¾
600	do.........b60	59	100	do.........s60	45½
50	do.........b30	59	450	do.........b30	46
50	do.	58½	100	do.........b60	46¼
375	do.	58	500	do.........b30	46¼
100	Harlem Railroad	16⅓	400	do.........b60	46½
100	do.	16¼	100	Chi. & R'k I'd R. s30	82
1125	do.	16½	250	do.	82
500	do.........b60	17	800	do.........b10	83
100	do.........b30	17	50	do.........b15	83
500	do.........s30	16¾	200	do.........s60	81¾
250	do.	16¾	50	do.	81¾
100	Har. R. Pref....b60	49	50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R.	85½
200	do.........b60	48¾	200	do.	86
30	do.	48½	300	La Crosse & Mil. R.	2
200	do.	48½			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	82	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	19¼
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94½	100	do.........b30	20
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M.	80½	100	do.........b30	20¼
10,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	50	2000	do.........b3	2
10	Pacific M. St. Co.	79¼	75	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. b30	49½
100	do.........s60	79	200	La Crosse & Mil. R.	2
45	do.	79½	100	Reading Railroad	47⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R....b60	87⅛	300	do.	47¾
800	do.........opg	87	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	81¾
200	do.........b60	87¼	50	do.........s15	81¾
1000	Erie Railroad....s60	26½	50	do.	81⅞
500	do.........b60	27	600	do.	82
100	do.........b30	27	50	Galena & Chica. R.	77½
200	do.	26¾	50	do.........s10	77¾
200	Harlem R. Pref. b30	49	1000	Clev. & Toledo R.	47
20	do.	48½	200	do.........b10	47⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R.	67½	300	do.........b60	48
50	do.........b60	68	100	do.	47¼
100	do.	67⅞	50	Chic. & R'k I. R....b30	83
150	do.	67¾	15	do.	82¾
50	do.........b60	68¼	57	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	86
300	do.........b10	68	400	Harlem Railroad	17

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange, this forenoon, that portion of the Railway Share list upon which the most active speculation has been running of late, manifested partial weakness. The rapid rise yesterday on New-York Central, from 85, as on Monday morning, to 87⅞, brought forward a few sellers of cash Stock, and a number of speculative sellers for the decline, and a fall of 1 ⅌ cent, took place; Erie, Hudson and Harlem Shares followed with something like the same decline; Reading was rather tame, and when the call reached Michigan Central, the first Stock on the Western list, the reaction from the last price on Tuesday was 2 ⅌ cent., and 3¼ ⅌ cent. from the top rate of that day; the calls at 64¾ adding up 1,000 Shares. The bidding then improved, and the Stock left off on the first call, 65½ cash, and 66¼ buyer 60 days, and before 4 o'clock in the afternoon was up to 68 ⅌ cent. again. As the dealings progressed through the Western roads, the demand appeared to strengthen, and there was but little relaxation in prices on Michigan Southern, Galena or Rock Island, and none in Toledo and Illinois Central. Toledo soon attained a higher rate than the best price of yesterday, and before 4 o'clock sold at 47⅞ ⅌ cent. At the afternoon Board the general market recovered its firmest tone, and the excitement among buyers was greater, if possible, than if no reaction in the morning had taken place. The following are the extremes of Tuesday on the highest, and of Wednesday (to-day) on the lowest mark:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Central	87⅞	86⅝	Toledo	45¾	45½
Erie	27	26	Galena	77⅞	76¾
M. Central	68	64¾	Ill. Central	82	81½
M. Guaranteed	50	48¾	Hudson	60	58
Rock Island	83	82	Harlem Pref.	50	48½
Burlington	86½	86	Reading	47⅞	47½

And the following as near as we could arrive at the latest Street quotations at 4 o'clock, in comparison with the last rates of yesterday:

	Tues. 4 P. M.	Wed. 4 P. M.		Tues. 4 P. M.	Wed. P. M.
N. Y. Central	87⅞	87⅞	Toledo	45½	47¼
Erie	27	27½	Galena	77	79¼
Mich. Central	66¾	68	Ill. Central	81	82½
Mich. Guar'd	48½	49½	Hudson	59¾	59¼
Rock Island	82½	83¼	Harlem Pref	49¼	49
Burlington	86	86½	Reading	47⅞	48

There was an advance in the common shares of the Michigan Southern to 20½ ⅌ cent., and in the second mortgages of the Company to 70 ⅌ cent. The common shares have, until recently, commanded in the market about one-half the price of the guaranteed shares, but the speculation in the latter having taken the lead, for a season, the former were somewhat neglected, until within a few days. There was a recovery of 1½@2 ⅌ cent. on Pacific Mail, while Panama lost the advance of yesterday, and closed dull. Both stocks participate less in the present speculative movement than usual on such occasions, but from what particular cause, if any, we are not apprised. The dealings in State Stocks show a further improvement in Missouris and Virginias, and there was a partial inquiry for Tennessees at 90 ⅌ cent. In the Railway mortgages the prices were generally firm and the demand free for the seconds of Michigan Southern and the seconds of Chicago and Northwest. Lake Erie and Wabash seconds also continue in request at 50 ⅌ cent. The general market, this afternoon, closed with much firmness.

The telegraph, this afternoon, announced from Albany the declaration by the New-York Central Company of the expected half-yearly dividend of three ⅌ cent., payable on 22d inst.

There is a good business doing in Money, both at Bank and by outside lenders, at last week's currency. The demand for prime lists of double-name paper has rather improved, and the range of quotations from 6½@7 ⅌ cent. is reduced to 6@7 ⅌ cent. Loans on demand are 5@6 ⅌ cent. The general rule to the old stock firms is 5 ⅌ cent., though some of the lenders at Bank refuse less than 5½@6 ⅌ cent. The large differences now made by the brokers at the Stock Board on buyer's options, enable them to pay either rate readily on miscellaneous share collateral, with the proper margin. The trade demand for Exchange for the Boston steamer was quite liberal on one of the leading drawers, whose terms have been a fraction below some of his neighbors, but most of the bankers and bill brokers report a light packet, with a concession on some Southern Banks, and prime merchant bills. The standard price on London remains 109⅞, and on Paris, f.5.14⅜. The Domestic Produce exported this week assists the general supply of Exchange on England quite sensibly.

The dividend and extra dividend just declared by the old New-York Life and Trust Company, (together 10 ⅌ cent.,) we understand leaves a surplus undivided of $470,000, equal to 47 ⅌ cent. premium on the capital. The Indemnity Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable on demand. The Niagara Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 10 ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

There is no immediate objection to the attempted clamor made against the enlargement of business at the Banks, in the aggregate, for while it merely corresponds with the sound and increasing business of the country, no harm can come of this sort of discussion. And when, on the contrary, the expansion is against the legitimate course of trade, the objection may at least be conservative, or on the safe side. But on the last Bank return, the additions to the Loans and Discounts were chiefly with four of the Banks, whose position and means fully authorized the movement, and fully entitled these concerns to the advantage of discounting on their previous excess of means, and of Specie means at that, if you please to draw the distinction. Certain *Bullion* gentlemen, whose hostility to our free system of banking in the State of New-York seldom suffers the opportunity to pass when, by any means, a convenient medium of communication with the public can be had, without exposing the real and exceedingly weak source of clamor, to direct a thrust at the system, have marshaled the names and figures of increase of these Banks for reprobation, as follows:

Manhattan	$332,597	Park	$204,719
Am. Exchange	179,291	Broadway	104,999
Together, increasing			$821,596

Now these Banks were all stronger in Specie, on the previous return, than their position required, or their sense of active banking and the interest of their shareholders justified, and so minding, closely, their own business, they availed of the securities offered to them to lend out part of this excess, without, however, reducing their Specie average to a point near the minimum standard which Clearing-house wisdom has arbitrarily established. One of these Banks, it appears, had 28¾ ⅌ cent. left; another 27½; a third 25⅛, and a fourth 24⅛ ⅌ cent. The probability is that next Monday some other four or five, from similar legitimate causes, will be found to have run up their Loans, which the present four, in pursuance of their knowledge of their own ability, will add, or take from their present lines, according to circumstances, and without regard, we are quite sure, from a knowledge of their officers, to the intermeddling or gossip which weekly emanate from the New Lights on Currency and Banking.

The receipts of the Harlem Company for July were as follows:

1860	$100,039
1859	91,189
Increase	$8,850

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, exclusive of mail and express, for the months of July, 1859 and 1860:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$11,167	$12,819
Freight	14,046	16,786
Total	$25,213	$29,605
Increase in 1860		$4,392

The receipts of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company for the fourth week in July, 1860, are:

From passengers	$4,847 57
From Freight, &c.	7,937 85
Total	$12,784 42

Same week in 1859:

From Passengers	$2,925 08	
From Freight, &c.	5,188 03	—$8,113 11
Gain in 1860		$4,671 31
Total receipts in July, 1860		$39,840 68
Total receipts in 1850		24,274 10
Increase in 1860		$15,566 58

The net receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the month of July were as follows:

1859	$91,189 78
1860	100,039 96
Increase in 1860	$8,850 18

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company for the month of June, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz.:

	1860.	1859.
From Freight	$82,907	$51,982
From Passengers	63,506	66,219
From Express	2,600	3,255
From Mails	7,825	7,835
From Rent of Road	7,063	5,500
From Miscellaneous	73	158
Total	$163,997	$134,941
Earnings Jan. 1 to July 1	$1,019,793	$830,689

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$447,874
Payments	292,243
Balance	5,062,729

Receipts for Customs, $223,000.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. Discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —
Baltimore	3-10@ —
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ —
Interior Maryland	⅜@ —
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	¾@ —
South Carolina and Georgia	1½@ —
North Carolina	1½@ —
Virginia	¾@ —
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¾@ —
Michigan	¾@ —
Tennessee	1¾@ —
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	¾@ ⅞
Mobile	1½@ —
Canada	⅜@ —
Missouri	1⅜@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	84	92
120 acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	75	82
160 acre Warrants, ⅌ acre	76	83

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am Qr. Dols.	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols.	$1 07@ —	Span. Silver ⅌ oz.	1 22@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 12@ —	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
Francs	18@ —	Twenty Francs	3 86@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Span. Doubloons	16 20@16 30
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 70@15 75
Species	1 08@ —	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Hlf. Dols.	1 04½ —		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since noon yesterday, have been 16 bbls. Ashes, 5,901 bbls. Flour, 33,771 bush. Wheat, 92,496 bushels Corn, 7,160 bushels Oats, 522 pkgs. Provisions, and 370 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day: 60 bbls. in lots at $5 12½ for Pots and $5 56¼ for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The principal sales, to-day, were 190 bags Rio, (by auction,) at 14¼c.@15½c., ⅌ lb., averaging $15 07 ⅌ 100 lbs. A limited business was reported in other kinds at former figures.

COTTON—The day's transactions have been confined to a few hundred bales, including Middling Upland, at 10½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day for State and Western Flour. Prices, however, have not varied much. The sales add up 12,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 30@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 30@$5 35; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 50 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 25
Extra State	5 30@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 30@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd.	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 55@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 75

Southern Flour is less active yet firmer. Sales have been reported of 2,150 bbls. in lots, at $5 20@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is in moderate request, including superfine at $5 15, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 1,250 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric Dried, (a new variety, for which Messrs. HARRISS & Co. are agents,) and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in less request, owing in part to the difficulty of procuring satisfactory shipping accommodation, which has the effect of checking purchases for export. Prices are about the same. Sales 51,000 bushels, including poor white Canada at $1 26; old white Western at $1 36@$1 45, chiefly at $1 36@$1 37; new white Western, part at $1 30; new Amber do., at $1 28@$1 30; new red do., part at $1 25@$1 26; Milwaukee Club at $1 25½; new white Kentucky, at $1 40; new mixed Southern at $1 35; new amber Southern, at $1 32; and new red do. at $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 48,000 bushels, at 62½c.@63c. for sound mixed Western; 66½c.@68c. for prime to very choice yellow do.; and 70c. for white do. ⅌ bushel. Rye is depressed and declining; 2,000 bushels were sold at 80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy, including State at 38c.@39c.; Western at 36c.@38c.; and Canadian at 36c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ bushel.

HAY.—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at 85c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES are dull, and prices are for the most part nominal. Stock, 336,000 against 238,000 same time last year.

HOPS.—There were 60 bales disposed of at 7c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

IRON has been quiet, including Scotch Pig, at $22 50c.@$23 ⅌ ton, usual terms.

LEAD has been very sparingly sought after at old quotations.

LEATHER.—Oak-sole is in demand and is firm. Other kinds are inactive.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no very remarkable changes to-day. Spirits Turpentine is in demand within a range of from 37½c.@39½c. ⅌ gallon. Resin is plenty and heavy, including common at $1 37½ ⅌ 310 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are held with much firmness, but are less active. Linseed is in moderate request at 60c.@61c. ⅌ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds. In New Bedford, during the week, sales were made of 600 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 50; and 13,700 bbls. Crude Whale, including, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, 8,700 bbls. at 50c.; 700 do. at 51c.; 2,100 do. at 53c.; and 2,200 do. at 55c. ⅌ gallon. The market closed firm, and holders anticipated a further advance. In Westport, 200 bbls. Crude Sperm were sold at $1 50 ⅌ gallon. In Edgartown sales were made of 3,700 bbls. Crude Whale at 50c. In New-London 660 bbls. do. at 52c. In Mystic 600 bbls. do. at 48c., and in Westport 300 bbls. Humpback at 50c. ⅌ gallon. Stock of Crude Whale on hand in the country, Aug. 6, 1860, 85,575 bbls., being 59,425 bbls. less than the corresponding period in 1859. *Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:*

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 6, '60	48,416	115,630	1,016,800
Same time last year	68,258	170,459	1,702,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and sales have been confined to 460 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19. Old Mess at $18 37@$18 50; New Prime at $14 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and no arrival. Lard favors buyers. The day's transactions add up to only 270 tcs., and bbls. at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb and 500 kegs on private terms. Beef continues inactive; 200 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@4 50 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ⅌ tce. Beef Hams $10@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is fair in demand at 13c.@21c. for new State and 11c.@15c. for Ohio ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 7c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of only 700 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅝c.@7½c., with some Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c., and Milado at 4¼c.@4½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., part at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 560 barrels, at 21c. ⅌ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet here. In New-Bedford, sales have been made of 12,000 lbs. Ochotsk, at 74c.; 3,000 lbs. Northwest, at 72c., and 7,000 lbs. South Sea, at 72c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Tonnage is quite scarce, and rates on freight rule unusually high. Hence, the current engagements are restricted. For Liverpool, Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 10½d.@10¾d.@(reported) 11d., in bulk, bags and ship's bag, ⅌ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d and even 4s. ⅌ bbl., asked; Grain, 11d. ⅌ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: ship *Modern Times*, 642 tons, to Bristol, England, at a round sum; two barks, to Glasgow, Wheat, 9d.@9½d., in shipper's bags; a ship, to Cork and a market, 10d., in shipper's bags; a bark, same voyage, 12d., in bulk; two or three ships, at Boston, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, £5, one of them with stipulations as to port charges, making it equal to about 95s.; a bark, 295 tons, and one 298 tons, to Marseilles, Heavy Pipe Staves, $50; a brig, 215 tons to Sombrero and back to Hampton Roads for orders, Guano, $6; a bark, 300 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $2,350; one, 289 tons, to Curacoa, $1,400; one, 260 tons, from Philadelphia to Cienfuegos and back to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, Sugar, 52c. and Molasses $3 50; one, 250 tons, from a Southern port to south side Cuba and back to New-York, 50c. and $3; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to Port-au-Platt and back, $1,000; a Br. brig, 170 tons, from Turks Island to New-York, Salt, 10c.; bark *Crusader*, 608 tons, to Melbourne. ship *Eagle Wing*, 1,174 tons, to follow the *Flying Childers*; a ship with over 2,000 tons, Coal, to San Francisco; a Br. bark, 500 tons, to Glasgow, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Aug. 8, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The activity in the market continues with a gradual upward tendency in prices. Receipts have been moderate, with an undiminished demand for export. Over 3,500 firkins have been shipped to Liverpool and Glasgow during the week. The transactions for shipment are mostly of store-packed Western and State Butter, of which the stock is greatly reduced, and we are advising all our shippers to forward their *store-packed* Butter now, and take the present market rather than hold with a slim prospect of a better. Fine Butter is very scarce, with a brisk demand at our outside figures. Orange County pails are quickly taken at our quotations:

Orange County, pails, ⅌ lb	18	@	21
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ⅌ lb	16	@	18
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ⅌ lb	17	@	18
Fair State Dairy, firkins	14	@	15
Fine State Dairy, half firkin tubs	16	@	18
Fair State Dairy, half firkin tubs	12	@	15
Welsh tubs, Fine State	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, Fair State	13	@	15
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	15
Western Reserve, fair	13	@	13½
Ohio, common to good	11	@	12½
Illinois and Indiana	10	@	13
Canada	11	@	15
Store-Packed, ⅌ lb	13	@	16

CHEESE.

The business for the week is considerably less than last week, though the market remains steady and firm at our last quotations. The English market have taken about 3,000 boxes during the week, and are taking all the fine Cheese arriving.

Fine State, ⅌ lb	10	@	10½
Fair State, ⅌ lb	6	@	8
Common State, ⅌ lb	3	@	5
Ohio, fine, ⅌ lb	8	@	—
Ohio, fair, ⅌ lb	4	@	6
Ohio, common, ⅌ lb	2	@	4
English Dairy, Conn., new, ⅌ lb	10½	@	11
Pineapple, ⅌ lb	—	@	13

EGGS

Are arriving sufficient for the demand, and prices are easier. We quote:

State, Jersey and Long Island, to count out, ⅌ dozen	14	@	14½
Ohio, to count out, ⅌ dozen	13	@	14
State, Jersey and L. I., at mark, ⅌ doz.	12	@	13
Ohio, at the mark, ⅌ dozen	9	@	12

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ⅌ bushel	$1 00	@	1 25
Medium, new, ⅌ bushel	80	@	90
Kidney, ⅌ bushel	—	@	1 50
Marrow, ⅌ bushel	—	@	1 25
Red and China, ⅌ bushel	1 50	@	2 00

FRUITS.

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, ⅌ lb	5	@	5½
Dried Apples, Southern, ⅌ lb	4½	@	—
Dried Peaches, peeled, ⅌ lb	6	@	14
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, ⅌ lb	8	@	9
Cherries, sour, ⅌ lb	5	@	8
Currants, black and red, ⅌ lb	3½	@	6
Whortleberries, ⅌ bushel	—	@	2 50
Plumbs, ⅌ bushel	3 00	@	4 00
Blackberries, ⅌ bushel	2 50	@	3 00
Delaware Peaches, ⅌ basket	2 00	@	3 00
Peaches, Charleston, ⅌ bushel	3 00	@	7 00
Green Apples, Southern, ⅌ bbl.	1 25	@	2 50
Green Apples, Jersey, ⅌ bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Pears, ⅌ bbl	4 00	@	5 00

POULTRY.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Turkeys, ⅌ lb	14	@	16
Fowls, ⅌ lb	11	@	13
Ducks, tame, ⅌ pair	87	@	1 00
Spring Chickens, ⅌ pair	37½	@	75

LIVE POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ⅌ lb	12	@	14
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Ducks, ⅌ pair	37	@	62
Tame Pigeons, ⅌ doz	1 50	@	—

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

New Potatoes, Dykeman, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
New Potatoes, Mercers, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@	2 37
New Potatoes, Junes, ⅌ bbl	1 62	@	1 75
Onions, new red, ⅌ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
New Onions, white, ⅌ 100 bunches	2 50	@	3 25
Beets, new, ⅌ 100	—	@	3 00
Turnips, new, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Cabbages, ⅌ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Cauliflower, ⅌ 100	6 00	@	12 00
Squash, ⅌ bbl	1 12	@	1 50
Cucumbers, ⅌ 100	37	@	50
String Beans, ⅌ bunch	50	@	75
Carrots, ⅌ 100 bunches	2 00	@	—
Tomatoes, Long Island, ⅌ basket	87	@	1 12
Watermelons, ⅌ 100	10 00	@	20 00
Green Corn, ⅌ 100	50	@	87
Muskmelons, ⅌ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Egg-plant, ⅌ 100	8 00	@	—

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1860.

The supply of live stock keeps about up to the requirements of the present "heated term," although the prices of good beeves are advanced in consequence of a scarcity of fat bullocks. During the Spring and early Summer the quality of most of the cattle coming to this market was remarkably good. For a few weeks past they have been deteriorating, as the grass-fed cattle took the place of those fatted on corn, and now we will hope the lowest point is reached. Excepting a few droves of first and second rate cattle, for which there was a brisk demand, the supply was made up of old scrawny oxen, thin steers and dried-up bony cows—all indicating that the grass upon which they grazed had either dried up or lost its fattening power. The better grades of cattle have sold at 9½c., and probably a few will be 10c, when weighed, as butchers complain of light weights, with little fat at this season. Poor scallawag cattle have been disposed of at just such prices as butchers chose to pay, which, in some cases, was as low as 6c.... Milch cows sell very much as they have done for several weeks past, which is rather slowly, and at moderate prices. An occasional fancy cow, like one we saw at Sixth-street, to-day, brings $70—but good milkers are plenty at $40@$45, and common cows at $30@$35 each.... Veal calves have sold at about ¼c. ⅌ lb. advance upon former prices, and went off lively. The best veals brought 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ lb., live weight.... Sheep and Lambs continue to come in freely, numbering about as last week, or 14,500 head. This is a large amount for two weeks in succession, during the hot weather, when mutton soon spoils unless kept upon ice. Carcasses which cost $3 when alive, one week ago, were afterwards sold in market at $2. Live stock, however, has not fallen off in price as much as this, but lambs may be quoted 25c.@37c. each lower than last week, and sheep ¼c. lower, with a dull trade just now.... Hogs continue, both in numbers and prices, very much as last week. A downward tendency is observable, however, and will only be arrested by lighter receipts.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,322	158	752	14,547	5,016
Previous week	5,122	141	690	14,554	5,587
Same w'k last year	4,721	218	606	12,592	5,010
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 24,795. Total number received the previous week, 26,094, being a decrease of 1,299 principally of beeves and swine.

Of the 4,322 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,667 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street: 561 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 16 were yarded at BROWNING's; 31 at O'BRIEN's, on Sixth-street; and 47 at CHAMBERLAIN's yards, on Robinson-street. It is to be hoped that there will be no more Sunday sales to announce. It gives us much pleasure to state that none were disposed of last Sabbath.

Of the 3,667 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 300 head came from New-York, 1,685 from Illinois, 431 from Iowa, 329 from Kentucky, 688 from Ohio, 102 from Canada, 64 from Michigan, 55 from Virginia, and 13 from Pennsylvania.

The 4,228 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,760; Hudson River Railroad, 1,696; Harlem Railroad, 5; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 121; Hudson River Boats, 562; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 84.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

With 450 less cattle at Forty-fourth-street than were yarded one week ago, and these of lighter weights, the market opened on Tuesday more favorable to drovers, especially those having good stock, as prime beef was far from plenty. Indeed, we have not seen so many thin, scrawny scallawags in the yards since last Winter. There was a little strife for the good bullocks, and this class was mostly taken on the first day of the sales at from ¼c.@½c. advance upon the corresponding grades of one week ago, but on ordinary stock the advance was less marked, and for the poorer grades—those dry cows, rough, coarse oxen, and one-fourth fed grass steers—there was no perceptible improvement, although there were no quite so mean cattle last week to compare them with. About two-thirds of the cattle were sold on Tuesday, and for the balance, disposed of on Wednesday, some concessions had to be made by sellers, especially towards night, when trade was very dull and forced sales were the only ones made. There was a slim prospect when we left the yards at 4 o'clock P. M. that all the cattle would be disposed of. If cleared out it was only done at very low prices.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	9¼c.@ 9½c.	8c. @ 9¼c.
Medium quality	8½c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6c. @ 6½c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 9c.	7c. @ 8½c.
Average of all sales	8c. @ 8¼c.	— @ 8c.

We have heard of one instance where 9¾c. was offered for a few of the best bullocks, to be weighed, and it is quite probable that some will prove 10c. when dressed. Cattle do not die well at this season, and only good judges will make sufficient allowance on this account. The larger portion of the cattle were disposed of by commission men on account of their owners, although several tried their hand at buying droves at Albany, but found, as a general thing, they would have done better had they confined themselves to a commission business.

A few months ago we noticed an attempt by a Western drover to sell his own cattle, and thus save the commission. Observing that he "made a poor fist of it," we advised that drovers, unless well acquainted with our market, give their stock to some reliable broker, and cheerfully allow him a fair compensation for selling. This was not said out of any desire to favor the commission men, but simply as good advice to farmers and others bringing in cattle, as it is well known by those in this trade that there are irresponsible men hanging about the yards, who would buy almost any amount of cattle, and agree to pay good prices too, if they could get trusted. A case of this kind occurred in the present market, where several experienced drovers came very near being "burned" by some of this class, and only the sharpness of one of the sellers, who discovered that sundry small lots of cattle had been taken from different brokers, without pay, and that his own had been driven to the slaughter-house against his express orders, saved him and others from loss. The most of the cattle were found and brought back—a few had already been sold or slaughtered—and the pretended buyer taken into custody for theft. This shows that even the experienced salesmen are scarcely secure against fraud and deception, which would very soon be practiced upon a stranger. It is needless to say that there are many perfectly upright men among the butchers, but almost every large flock has its "black sheep."

The Albany trade was not very brisk on Sunday and Monday, Eastern buyers taking but about 800 head, at an advance of ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb., live weight, over last week.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market.

T. O. CONNOR sold, on his own account, one lot of 56 prime O. steers of 7 cwt., at $58 each or a little over 8c. Also 32 just fair 6¼ cwt., Ill. steers, at 7¼c. Both lots were sold yesterday. A few of the best brought 9c.

MURRAY & GLOVER had 103 of J. T. ALEXANDER's Ill. cattle. They were a fat lot of 7 cwt., steers, and run out at near 9c.

C. G. REED, for GEO REED, 52 good O. steers of 7 cwt., at 9c.@9½c. They were all sold yesterday, and were taken by buyers of good beef.

HARING & MILLER sold, at Bergen Hill, 44 light Illinois steers and dry cows for T. PONTING, at 7½c. on 5 cwt.

SHEPARD & VAIL sold yesterday 86 ordinary 6 cwt. Ohio steers for AUSTIN & DRUMMOND, at 8c. Also, on their own account, 48 good Genessee River cattle of 7¼ cwt., at 8c.@9½c.

BLOOMER & MEAD sold, on their own account, 66 pretty clever 7 cwt. Illinois steers, at 8c.@9c.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 105 fair Illinois steers for NOTTINGHAM & ANDREWS. Rated 7 cwt., and brought 8c.@9c. Also, wholesaled for P. NOTTINGAM 60 similar, or rather better Illinois cattle, at $57 each. Rated 7 cwt.

T. GILLIS sold, on his own account, 36 medium to fair Illinois steers, of 6½ cwt., at $51@$52 each. Also 22 nice little State heifers and steers, of 4½ cwt., at $30 each.

J. SEERY had 50 State and Western cattle, bought at Albany, which he retailed at 7½c.@8c. on 6 cwt.

WOODRUFF & DUDLEY sold 75 medium to fair Illinois steers and cows for E. PRICHIT, at 7½c.@8¾c. They varied from 5 cwt. to 7 cwt. Also for TAIPP & PRATT 16 good steers and oxen, with a few fairish cows, at 8½c.@9½c.; and for P. UHLER, 13 still fed Pennsylvania steers, at 8½c.@9c.

S. ULERY had 122 of J. T. ALEXANDER's good Illinois steers, of 7½ cwt. strong, which he run out at 8¾c.@9½c.—very few at the latter price, although they were a nice lot of ALEXANDER's own grazing.

CARY & HURD were selling for ALEXANDER & BURRICHER, 60 head of fair but rather coarse Illinois cattle of 7 cwt., at 8½c.

T. WHEELER sold for J. REED 72 commonish to fair Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., or a trifle less, at $62 50 each, or 9c.

GEO. AYRAULT sold 69 good Illinois cattle, which he bought of WILLOUGHBY at Albany. They would dress near 8 cwt., and were averaging about 9c. here, or $71 50 each. Ten of the best at $85, or 9½c.

J. BRYANT was selling for ALEXANDER & BURRICHER 60 fairish strong 7 cwt. Illinois steers at 8c.@9c. They were averaging $61 each.

MARTIN & VALENTINE sold on their own account 108 fair Illinois steers, of say 7 cwt., at 8¼c.

J. H. WILLIAMS had 65 Virginia cattle for CHANCELLOR & SEYMOUR. They were common 6½ cwt. cattle, and run out at 7½c.@8½c.

WHITE & SON sold, mostly yesterday, 165 common Iowa cattle for H. R. SMITH & Co. They were uneven, ranging from 4 cwt. to 10 cwt. averaging 7½ cwt., and run out at 8c.

D. & H. BARNES sold on their own account 51 good Kentucky cattle, of say 7 cwt. strong, at 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS.

The remarks of last week apply equally well to this, as far as the trade in milch cows is concerned. There is much less doing in this line than there was one year ago. Gentlemen are mainly out of town, and are not wanting to buy, so that only milkmen are purchasers. They would buy more freely if there was such a demand for beef that they could turn out their fattest and partially dry cows to the butcher.

VEAL CALVES.

These are doing ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. live weight, better, as the supply is limited. Good calves sell readily at 5½c.@6c. ⅌ lb., and for a few 6¼c. is charged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The continued large receipts (14,500 ⅌ week for two weeks,) have caused a decline of 25c.@50c. ⅌ head on lambs, and about ¼c. ⅌ lb. for sheep. The stock on hand was larger than could be disposed of to-day, and dealers called the market heavy. A very few of the best sheep brought about 5c. ⅌ lb., live weight, but they generally went at 4c.@4½c., and lambs at 6c.@6½c.

Browning gives the following lots as the receipts at his Sixth-street market for the week: From New-York, 61 by H. Wilbur; 133 J. Budd; 70 A. Muller; 92 Schermerhorn & Smith; 231 L. Miller; 91 R. Rutt; 88 A. M. Culver; 177 H. S. Tryon; 112 Smith & Bamber; 205 Hoxce & Grandall, 273 M. Pratt; 100 J. Setterly; 38 B. Roe; 266 H. Shove; 106 J. Simons; 112 G. R. Brown; 175 W. H. Brown; 188 J. J. Plattner; 182 W. M. Stone; 199 M. Strader; 115 S. Brown; 379 Barnes; 66 J. Rodman; 72 P. Spawn; 76 D. N. Adsit; 113, A. Schooley; 105, E. H. Bozart. From Ohio, 433 by J. Simons; 206, H. Hill; 200, L. Managhan; 64, A. B Garrett. From New-Jersey, 37 by D. C. Cramer; 4, D. Kent; 159, A. Robbins; 207, Carhart & Young; 30, P. Brewer; 116, L. Bellis; 29, E. Hunt; 15, J. D. Scudder; 15, G. B. Holcombe; 40, Apgar & Lindeberry; 93, G. Gilmore; 77, P. A. Bloom. From Canada, 380 by G. Mabey; 182, R. Hume; 52, R. McGraw. From Indiana, 182 by R. McGraw; 201, J. Simons. From Delaware, 361 by Wm. Myers. From Pennsylvania, 14 by J. Steer. Total, 6,681.

Among the sheep brokers reports at BROWNING's are the following:

HAGAR, MILLER & ROOD sold

36 Lambs	$135 00	144 Sheep	$396 00
51 Lambs	216 75	200 Sheep	800 00
117 Lambs	351 00		
100 Lambs	275 00	648	$2,173 75

Which was an average of $3 35 each. The last lot of 200 were sold at Bergen Hill.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 483 head at an average of $3 32 each.

HART & WEST sold 792 sheep and lambs, which averaged $3 48 ⅌ head.

R. H. HUME gives sales of 2,310 head for $7,887 20, which is an average of $3 41 each.

THOMAS C. LARKIN sold the following lots, viz.:

183 head	$627 75	100 head	277 13
42 head	125 00	100 head	326 50
86 head	309 62	115 head	359 00
113 head	417 00	113 head	296 62
Totals		852 head	$2,738 62

Which was an average of $3 23 ⅌ head.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW received the following lots at their Sixth-street Market during the week just ended: From New-York, 86, by L. M. Loomis; 106, J. Loomis; 193, D. Vunk; 29, S. R. Clark; 93, C. Shoefelt; 95, C. W. Brady; 112, S. Sweet; 221, J. Collins; 24, M. Ostrander; 30, M. Clark; 25, P. Burns; 171, Dikeman & Co.; 33, S. Beckwith; 624, Capt. R. McGraw. From New-Jersey: 41, by T. Coleman; 29, J. Stillwell; 48, A. M. Allaire. From Ohio: 163, by Jenkins & Peck. From Michigan; 181 by Reynolds & Co. Total, 2,427.

Sales were made in the following order:

86 head	$322 95	95 head	$265 00
106 head	270 15	157 head	459 13
123 head	449 36	24 head	90 00
193 head	676 34	40 head	280 00
243 head	815 17	45 head	250 00
163 head	529 75	171 head	511 13
217 head	705 13	181 head	617 00
29 head	79 75		
93 head	319 12	1,966 head	$6,639 98

Market slow and prices lower than one week ago.

ALLERTON received 1,259 head and CHAMBERLIN 4,160 during the week.

SWINE.

These come in quite fast enough for hot weather, and can only be disposed of as they arrive. A very few more would glut the market. As it is we note a slight decline in price.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live Weight.	Dressed.
Corn hogs—prime	6½c.@6¾c.	8¼c.@8½c.
Corn hogs—medium	6⅜c.@6½c.	8c.@8½c.
Corn hogs—light and fat	6¼c.@6⅜c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Still hogs	6c. @6¼c.	7½c.@7¾c.
Mast hogs	— —	7 1-6@7¼c.

Hogs ¼c. lower than last week, and selling as fast as they arrive, but if receipts continue heavy they will go down.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

There remained unsold, at the commencement of the week, 410 horses at the Twenty-fourth-street Stables. The market has been less active. No sales of fine teams have been reported, and but few such horses have been offered. Roadsters were taken at $250@$300 each. One very superior pair sold for $1,500. Draught horses have been in limited demand; a few were sold at $150@$160 each. Saddle horses have been neglected; there are very few on hand, and these are held at about $200 each. About 35 Canadian ponies were disposed of, at $80@$100 each. Horses for railroad and omnibus purposes have been in very moderate request.... The total sales of horses this week amount to 131 head, of which there were sold by

Chamberlin	31	Post & Nichols	30
Watson & Oakley	33	Carpenter	8

The arrivals during the week amount to about 60 head, leaving unsold 385 horses of all kinds. Several lots are expected to come into market during the ensuing week.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAGIC PILLS—NICODEMUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THRICE MARRIED—YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER—O'FLANAGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MIANTINIMO—THE AVENGER—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—NECROMANCY—PROMENADE CONCERT.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 28th and Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. Her advices, which are two days later and meagre in the extreme, have been briefly telegraphed. It was reported incorrectly that a Convention had been signed at Paris relative to the intervention of the European Powers in the Syrian outbreak. Such a Convention, it is expected, will soon be signed, and to that end conferences were being held in the French capital. GARIBALDI is said to be at Messina, which appears to be still in the possession of the Neapolitans. He is supposed to have been wounded in the affair at Melazzo. Rome is in a feverish state of excitement, and a rising of the people may be expected there at any moment.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at noon on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic Convention closed its labors yesterday, by the nomination of the following ticket for State Officers:

For Governor—JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York.
For Lieutenant Governor—H. K. VIELE, of Buffalo.
For Canal Commissioner—JOHN M. JAYCOX, of Onondaga.
For State Prison Inspector—ROBERT W. ALLEN, of Kings.

Considerable excitement was created in the morning by the presentation of a resolution by Mr. LATHERS, of Westchester, looking to an ultimate union with the Douglas wing on an Electoral Ticket. Mr. LATHERS preceded the presentation with a speech, in which he urged such a union as the only means through which the Republicans could be defeated in this State. This resolution was defeated, but one subsequently presented by Mr. LITTLE, of Putnam, authorizing the State Central Committee to confer with any other Committee appointed for the purpose of consolidating the "national elements" of the State in opposition to the Republicans, was adopted. This matter settled, the Convention proceeded with the nominations. Hon. D. S. DICKINSON subsequently entertained the assembly with a speech, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

The New-Jersey Republican State Convention assembled yesterday at Trenton, and organized by the selection of Gov. PENNINGTON for President, with a Vice-President from each county and a Secretary from each Congressional District. The platform adopted consisted of only two resolutions—one reaffirming the Chicago Platform, and the other indorsing the nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Senatorial and District Electors; after which a resolution sympathizing with GARIBALDI and all struggles for liberty was presented, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, after a somewhat excited debate as to the propriety of its reception. A mass meeting was held in the evening, which was addressed by Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME.

The returns of the Missouri and Kentucky elections come in so slowly that it is impossible yet to form any definite idea of the results. In Kentucky, however, the election of COOMBS, the Union candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, is considered certain. In the St. Louis Congressional District of Missouri, the election of Mr. BLAIR for the long term is put beyond a doubt.

The President, our Washington correspondent informs us, is of opinion that there are traitors among his supposed friends in New-York. He learns that the officers and Committee at the late Breckinridge meeting were in reality Douglas men. He is much disturbed thereat, it would seem, and threatens an investigation. As most of these inferred traitors are Federal office-holders, a great many heads may be sheared off. The President, also, is in a bad way about the Kentucky election, as, indeed, are all the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Bets are now freely offered that the latter will not carry three States. The President positively declines to raise Sardinia to a first-class mission. The Swiss mission has been offered to Hon. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, but he has declined it. The complaints made so extensively in this City against the imposition of an extra penny-stamp on letters deposited in the lamp-post boxes, has roused the ire of Postmaster-General HOLT, who declares that there is no cause for complaint—at any rate that he has nothing to do with it.

The Prince of Wales landed at Hantsport yesterday morning, and left almost immediately for Windsor, where he was received with the usual enthusiasm. His party then embarked on a special railroad train for Truro, at which place, seventy-eight miles distant, they arrived in about two hours and a quarter. An alarm of fire occurred on the way, from a spark having lodged in the floor of the forward car, and commenced burning. It was speedily extinguished, however. The reception at Truro was quite interesting. The party left for Pictou in post-chaises.

We publish this morning a full report of the proceedings of a meeting held at Newport on Saturday evening to give expression to the sympathy entertained for the patriot GARIBALDI, and the cause for which he is at present struggling in Italy, and to take the initiatory steps towards raising a subscription to afford him material aid. The attendance was quite numerous. Addresses were delivered by Hon. GEORGE H. CALVERT, of Newport, who presided; HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, of New-York; Prof. SAMUEL ELLIOTT, of Hartford, and CHARLES E. NORTON, of Cambridge. Resolutions were adopted in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, and a Committee was appointed to receive subscriptions.

The excitement at Long Branch concerning the supposed mysterious murder case, was yesterday beginning to subside, under the general impression that the affair was a stupid hoax, arranged with all its bloody details for the purpose of creating a sensation. No clue whatever could be obtained of any persons missing, and the Coroner had failed to find any "body" on which to hold an inquest. The club, hair and bloody boat, however, were placed in his keeping, and the "Doctor" has a small quantity of the blood for chemical analysis.

The Tanners' Association, consisting of members in the tanning trade in this State and in Pennsylvania, held a semi-annual meeting at the Astor House yesterday. The recommendation to curtail the tanning of sole leather, adopted at the meeting in March last, was discussed favorably, and a proposition to continue the curtailment for three years longer met with the approval of the meeting.

The Chicago Zouaves, on their way home, arrived at Cincinnati yesterday morning.

But little business engrosses the attention of the Law Courts at the present season, and with such a "heated term" as we are now striving to endure, it is not desirable that it should be otherwise. On the third day after the meeting of the Court, a Grand Jury was impaneled in the General Sessions. Recorder BARNARD delivered his charge, and then, the District Attorney having no case ready for trial, the Court adjourned. Judge SUTHERLAND, at Chambers of Supreme Court, heard an argument relative to a *habeas corpus* to recover possession of a child, on petition of its mother. He reserved the case for consideration. At Special Term, yesterday, Judge INGRAHAM heard counsel on the West Washington Market case, on a motion to vacate and set aside judgment of plaintiffs. Counsel on both sides consented that the order should be drawn in accordance with the opinion, without discussion. In the Surrogate's Court, the will of CHARLES GOODYEAR was admitted to probate.

There was a temporary reaction yesterday forenoon in the stock market, to lower prices, by 1@2 ℘ cent. on part of the railway list, but at the Second Board the bidding was all up again, and the market closed firm. No change in money rates. A good business doing, at 6@7 ℘ cent. in prime discounts, and 5@6 ℘ cent. in temporary loans.

Less activity was apparent in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs. The scarcity of tonnage and the high rates of freight checked the export movement. Groceries and Provisions were quiet. Cotton was also inactive. The movements in other branches of trade were productive of no important changes. There were only 428 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been well supplied with the various meat-producing animals during the past week. It is a wonder to many what becomes of 4,322 beeves, 752 calves, 14,547 sheep and lambs, and 5,016 hogs, in a single week of such hot weather as we are now having, when abundance of cheap vegetables can everywhere be had. But the live animals are all sold, and mostly eaten. At the great Cattle Market, held Tuesday and Wednesday, at Forty-fourth-street, good beef sold ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb., dressed weight, higher than one week ago, mainly because there was a scarcity of this kind. Common and poor grades went at about last week's rates, and the market finally closed heavily, after dragging sales during the second day. Sheep and lambs were very plenty, and rather lower. Swine about as last week.

The Syrian Question.

The telegraph, halting under the pressure of an over-charged atmosphere, briefly announces to us, to-day, that the Conference of the Great Powers summoned to meet at Paris and decide on the proper settlement of affairs in Syria, has not yet been convened and may not be assembled at all. However this may be, there can be no doubt that France and Russia at least are determined not to wait upon diplomacy in the discharge of a great duty to civilization and public law.

One of two things is clear. Either Turkey is strong enough to enforce order upon the warring tribes of Syria, and in that case she deserves condign chastisement for so neglecting her duty as to drench the Lebanon in Christian blood and carry terror and despair throughout Palestine; or the Porte is as feeble to arrest as to prevent the fearful waste of Christian lives under the scimetir of the Druse, and in that case the Sultan has demonstrated himself to be an impossible sovereign of the fair and fertile lands now puddled rather than united under his dominion. In either of these cases it is the right, and more than the right, of Christendom to interfere and repress abominations which scandalize the age in which we live.

This right devolves upon France in particular, from ancient and traditionary times. The Maronite patriarchs and people preserve in their archives with sacred care the documents which confirm this hereditary right in the monarchs of France. Precious among these title-deeds which keep alive the Maronite hope in their long-cherished "Defender of the Faith," is a letter written by ST. LOUIS himself, to the Maronite Chiefs in the year 1250. The chiefs had sent 25,000 men, laden with provisions, to the royal crusader of France, and in this letter ST. LOUIS, acknowledging the timely aid, speaks of the Maronites as "a part of the French nation itself," and goes on to say, "as to ourself and those who shall succeed us on the throne of France, we promise to give you and your people the same protection which we give to the French themselves." In 1649 a very different French King renewed the promises of St. LOUIS. LOUIS XIV. gave in that year a "protection" under his own royal hand to the Maronite patriarch. Nearly a century later, in 1737, LOUIS XV. snatched time enough from the POMPADOUR to declare once more the protectorate of France over the Christians of Mount Lebanon. When the French monarchy fell, France with her obligation survived. BONAPARTE, before St. Jean d'Acre, solemnly recognized "that the Maronites have been French from time immemorial," and so echoed after five centuries and a half the spirit and almost the words of the saintly LOUIS IX. The Turks themselves have preserved this same chain of Frankish influence in their dealings with the Maronites, whom they always address as the "Franco-Maronite nation." And among the Maronites themselves, whenever the mass is celebrated in the presence of a French consul, that officer, at the reading of the Gospel, rises bearing his drawn sword in his hand in sign of the protection France owes to her Syrian brethren.

With these holds upon the Maronite race, and these incentives to action in defence of Syrian Christianity, it is impossible that France should not be first in the field to bring the murderers of Damascus and their more guilty rulers to a strict account. But the day of solitary interventions is gone by; and however the action of combined Europe may be delayed by dynastic jealousies or national susceptibilities, nothing, we think, can be more certain than that the policy of France and Russia in Turkey must ere long sweep with it in triumph the policy of every other considerable Christian State.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.—The telegraph surprises us with the intelligence that the President is unhappy about his henchmen in New-York. He suspects the best and bravest of being Douglas men in disguise, and refuses to be comforted. He is more afflicted than David in the days of Absalom and Joab. This is very strange. For the President's organ, in giving us yesterday a most musical account of the Breckinridge Convention at Syracuse, assures the whole world that "the resolutions indorsing the wise and conservative administration of President BUCHANAN provoked cheer on cheer in the Convention to-night. The *Herald's* prophecy that BUCHANAN would yet have justice done him, proves true."

What can the President ask for more? The *Herald* announces that he has had "justice done him." Does he ask for more than justice? Or does he suspect the sincerity of this justice itself, when he reads in immediate connection with the story of cheers and indorsements such a paragraph as this:

"COMSTOCK's head falls this week. MCMAHON, of Albany, succeeds him as Postmaster. SIMEON JEWETT's removal causes great glee."

Perhaps an old "public functionary" fears that people who sing so loudly for their supper, may cease their pæans when his power of providing their suppers shall have departed. Perhaps, a horrible suspicion crosses his mind at last that his "wisdom" seems wise only to those who see him playing the headsmen to the COMSTOCKS and the JEWETTS, and that his "conservatism" is cheerful only to those who hail with "great glee" his removal of officers whose "fat" places the cheering patriots covet for themselves.

Naples and Sicily.

The latest advices from Europe, which reach us this morning, are singularly negative in character. This is especially true of the intelligence which comes to us from the focus of Italian revolution in Sicily. We are simply informed that the evacuation of Messina, which was last week announced as on the point of completion, has been arrested, and that GARIBALDI is suffering from a wound received at Melazzo. In the current confusion and uncertainty of news, both official and unofficial, it is hardly fair to assume that the retreat of the royal troops from Sicily must have been countermanded by the King of Naples. A vacillation of this sort would be too perilous to the hopes of the King on the mainland to be wantonly ventured upon. Whatever may be the momentary state of things in the island which has so heroically cast off the yoke of the Bourbon dynasty, the waves of popular disaffection are running too high about the very palace-gates of Caserta to permit the heir of Bomba to indulge, just at present, in any freaks of hereditary treachery beyond the Strait of Reggio. Scylla is too menacing to allow her lord to make free with Charybdis. Signor DELLA GRECA, the special Envoy of FRANCIS II. to the Court of the Tuileries, has frankly admitted to the Emperor NAPOLEON that the liberal proclamations of the King have produced the very slightest effect in calming the public mind or conciliating the good will of the nation. On the 18th of July a grand manifestation indeed took place at Naples in favor of the Bourbon sway, on the occasion of the inauguration of the National Guard. At that time everything was done to propitiate the Constitutional party. It was publicly announced that the King had sent into the country these regiments of the Royal Guard which had been guilty of anti-liberal demonstrations on the 15th. But all this produced the very slightest effect. On the very next day the leading officers of the Neapolitan Navy went in a body to the Count D'AQUILA, the Grand Admiral, to renew their oaths of fidelity to the King as a protest against the desertion to GARIBALDI of the war steamer *Veloce* with her crew; but they all took the oath with a reservation, to the effect that they were never to be employed in battle against any Italian power. GARIBALDI himself could hardly have quarreled with loyalty of this guarded and peculiar stamp. That the King should have accepted or even allowed its expression is a most pregnant sign of the extremity in which he finds himself. It proves that he fully appreciates the truth that his only hope for the salvation of his dynasty lies in an alliance of policy and principle with Sardinia. This hope itself is apparently growing more shadowy every day.

It is now understood that France has taken no active part in pressing the proposed alliance upon the King of Sardinia. The Emperor NAPOLEON has limited his own action in Italy strictly to the exclusion of all foreign influence, leaving FRANCIS and VICTOR EMANUEL to work out the problem of Italian unity and independence between them. Signor LA MANNA, the special Minister of Naples at Turin, has avowed himself unable to act for his Government on the basis suggested by Piedmont, Count CAVOUR requiring a united aggressive action of the two Italian Crowns against Austria, for the liberation of Venetia; and a preliminary acquiescence in the annexation of such parts of the Roman States as may hereafter rise in revolt, to the Kingdom of North Italy. To accept this basis of common action would be to reduce Naples virtually to the rank of a province dependent on Piedmont. To reject it, is to light the signal of revolution on the heights of Calabria, in full view of the liberating army of GARIBALDI.

Virginia in Arms.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, usually one of the tamest and most moderate of journals, has been moved to an extraordinary display of excitement by the intelligence that Virginia has absolutely condescended to arm herself with Massachusetts weapons. It discourses upon the subject in the following strain:

"A rumor, current yesterday, seemed to indicate that the Armory Commissioners will probably recommend to the Governor to give the contract for the establishment of our new State Armory to the Ames Company, of Massachusetts. We sincerely trust that the prediction of Madame Rumor, in this instance, will prove that lady a false prophet. Under any circumstances, *it will involve a humiliating confession on the part of our State authorities, to admit that we have not enterprise and skill sufficient, among our own Virginia contractors, for the consummation of this important work; above all, that in a political crisis like the present, Virginia is to depend on Massachusetts for a supply of reliable arms.*"

Among the sorry incidents of a "political crisis" like that which now appals our Federal sister, the circulation of wild and mischievous reports is not the least painful. Madame Rumor always plays remorselessly upon shattered and quivering nerves. In the present instance that reckless "lady" not merely assures the angry Virginian that his Government, in its anxiety to provide against the dangers of the political campaign, has hastened to procure arms forthwith from a source which, although politically contemptible, is quite able to furnish them at the short notice demanded by the exigency, rather than await the creation of a manufacturing industry which years might not suffice to place upon an active footing, but also that enterprising New-England is so disdainful of the Old Dominion prowess as to stand ready to equip these revolutionary soldiers with the most effective implements of revolt. Certainly this is rather mortifying. The South is thus demonstrated to be so poorly prepared for the dangerous experiment of independence, that not only does it lack the ordinary machinery of pacific progress, but that even the immediate means of asserting its political individuality must be obtained from the contemptuous commercial enterprise of its rivals. It is, perhaps, because these confiding Yankee mechanics remember the defence of Washington in 1813, and the terror-stricken field of Harper's Ferry, and the chivalrous deeds of Occoquan, that they dare to furnish the weapons, and take heart of grace as to the consequences.

Such questions aside, however, the *Enquirer* teaches us that the North is clearly under some misapprehension as to the nature of the "political crisis" through which the country is passing. The current impression here is, that the battle is to be fought with the old-fashioned weapons of discussion and the ballot; and that no results irreconcilable with this peaceful programme are to be anticipated. The *Enquirer*, the leading organ of the Secessionists, indicates quite other purposes. The "crisis" is represented as one requiring the preparation of the people for an armed conflict. At some stage of the civil contest, constitutional means are evidently to be abandoned. In case the enemy proves too strong at the ballot-box, recourse is to be had to fiercer methods, and partisan, or rather sectional strength, having been tested by the usual admeasurement of the popular vote, must be submitted to the further and far more dangerous arbitrament of arms. It is to this result that the *Enquirer* and other incendiary sheets of the South are endeavoring to reconcile Southern sentiment. Happily in the returns of the North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri elections, we have ample proof, or at least large ground of hope, that the South is indisposed to adopt these extreme politics, and holds the Union at a dearer rate than to let it be gambled away by these desperate players. The seceding *Enquirer* will be more troubled to find volunteers in Virginia than to find arms in Massachusetts.

Science and the Weather.

The meteorological characteristics of the present Summer bid fair to signalize it at least in the annals of Mr. MERIAM. A season at its outset so remarkably reduced in temperature as to strike despair to the souls of patient waiters upon the coming of warm weather, and attended by celestial and atmospheric phenomena of unusual frequency and rare splendor, it offers to the student of this curious class of topics a highly interesting field of investigation. The early spring witnessed repeated displays of the northern Aurora, to the serious derangement of telegraphic communication. Yesterday, the magnetic perturbation, arising from the same source, was so extreme as for hours to suspend the transmission of our European dispatches from Halifax.

The Summer has brought with it a series of violent storms, whirlwinds, and tornados, which have desolated extended tracts of the Western States, and have been attended with unprecedented disturbances of the magnetic needle. Earthquakes are of daily occurrence. South Carolina was visited with one on Saturday: the telegraph reports several distinctly noticeable shocks as observed on Tuesday in Kentucky. The almost entire absence of rain in the West Indies for now more than a year, and the constant recurrence of earthquakes, have given rise in that quarter of the hemisphere to reasonable apprehensions of a hurricane of unparalleled destructiveness. Mariners coming from the West Indian waters further report a no less surprising phenomenon than the reversal of the trade winds—a phenomenon, we believe, unobserved for more than a century in the history of navigation.

From England we are informed that Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, whose attention has been for many years devoted with persevering ardor to the solution of meteorological problems, imagines he has found reason to predict the coming of a tempest in the course of the present year, so violent and destructive as to exceed any remembered experience of the European world. Then again repeated exhibitions of meteors or shooting stars, of extraordinary size and character, which are currently reported from various directions, are engaging the attention of scientific observers, who are addicting themselves with renewed energy to inquiry into the origin of these as yet inexplicable vagaries of nature.

In alluding to these indications of an unusual derangement of meteorological conditions throughout the world, we have no idea of becoming alarmists, or of urging confiding readers to sell out their Tennessee 6s, or other distant securities, at an eighth below market value. Nor are we prepared to recommend a careful perusal of the *Great Tribulation* of the despondent CUMMINGS, as a cheerful preparation for such physical convulsions as may perhaps be anticipated. We simply invite to the subject the serious attention of the Association for the Advancement of Science, as such an occasion for the exhibition of foresight and practical enterprise as they seldom enjoy. There is no department of natural science of so great direct importance to mankind as the solution of the laws which govern the weather. It is superfluous to point out the helpless dependence of agriculture upon these ill-understood conditions, to show how the drouth may parch in a week, or the tempest annihilate in a moment, the laboriously cultivated crop of a whole season, upon the maturity and abundance of which the prosperous industry and the very lives of millions are staked. The inability of science to throw light upon such influential mysteries, is only one of many proofs that the study of nature is as yet only in its infancy. But in the present state of the scientific world there is much encouragement for the hope that the laws of the weather are not always to baffle investigation. Our savans are no longer confined to the limited area of Europe. They are found scattered over the whole face of the world. Steam hurries them from one point of observation to another; the telegraph enables them to communicate and compare their labors; photography preserves the figure observed with the same unerring fidelity with which it was originally impressed upon the eye. Instruments too have been refined to a degree of accuracy which gives great additional certainty and value to the results of observation. With these advantages, well understood and honestly employed, it may be possible for the Association now sitting at Newport to organize a system of extended observation which may throw some positive light on these still too obscure topics. The laws of storms, if the prediction of HERSCHEL and present tropical indications prove to be correct, may become the subject of general investigation; the meteors, of which showers rivaling those of 1831 are, in the opinion of competent people, to be anticipated in the month of November, may be carefully examined; and from these data a real advance in science may be made, which will give a creditable significance to the title of the Association. We beg, therefore, with all deference, to leave the weather in the hands of the Newport savans.

Personal.

—Quite an excitement exists among the medical profession, relative to a quarrel between a well-known ex-professor of midwifery and a leading surgeon of this City. Unprofessional conduct is said to be the charge of the former against the latter, and it is suggested that the Ethical Committee of the Academy of Medicine will again have an opportunity for their grave sessions and non-committal reports.

—Rev. A. L. STONE, of the Park-street Church, at Boston, has rendered himself liable to a heavy penalty, by illegally uniting in the bonds of matrimony a couple who presented themselves before the altar of a Church in Providence—a diocese in which the reverend gentleman has no right to perform that interesting ceremony.

—The gifted though eccentric "TOM MARSHALL," has been delighting the people of Poughkeepsie and Milton with his lectures on HENRY CLAY and Temperance. Mr. MARSHALL, at the close of one of his temperance discourses, announced his intention of out-witting the Alms-House and Insane Asylum, by signing the pledge, which he then and there proceeded to do.

—WM. H. DAVIDGE, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, does not at present attend to his official duties. ALLEN MCLANE, the Company's Agent at Panama, is on his way hither and will act as President *pro tem.*, and will probably be elected to that office at the November election.

—The King of Sweden was to have been crowned on the 5th inst. During his absence from Stockholm a Provisional Government would rule in his stead. His Majesty, accompanied by his Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and War, intends remaining in Norway a month or more.

—Hon. CHARLES SUMNER authorizes the Boston *Daily Advertiser* to say that he could and would not accept the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in Massachusetts, if it were tendered to him—a circumstance of which there is not the slightest probability.

—B. B. MINOR, of Richmond, Va., has been tendered the Presidency of the Missouri University. Into his new position he carries the good wishes of all who esteem purity of life and appreciate extraordinary cultivation of superior intellect.

—MORPHIANA is on the rise. PAUL the great is expected here to-day or to-morrow, and when here will be *fêted* and lionized by his many admirers, to whom, doubtless, he will give further evidences of his skill in chess.

—Friends of Gen. CASS say that the state of his health is such that it is extremely doubtful whether he again resumes the toils and cares of his official position. The venerable statesman is sojourning at Detroit.

—It is currently reported that Prof. WILLARD PARKER will speedily resign his Professorship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and while retained as Emeritus Professor, his present duties will be performed by Dr. MARKOE.

—Baron ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD has been appointed Consul-General of Prussia. He is the first Jew who has exercised such functions for that Kingdom. Cash will overcome the strongest prejudices.

—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has lately addressed a letter to Lord SHAFTSBURY, the President of the Sanitary Section of the International Congress, making suggestions as to the action of the Congress on certain important topics.

—JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL.D., President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, who has been spending a month's vacation at St. Pauls, where he, with half a dozen clerical friends, has been diminishing the number of deer, is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

—AMOS R. NICKERSON, who is charged with kidnapping the lad RICE, at Nahant, on Saturday last, has retained for counsel Hon. BENJ. F. BUTLER, which fact would seem to indicate that there is money in the matter, somewhere.

—Mons. DE LAVE appears before the public again. He is about throwing a hempen bridge across the Niagara, near the Falls, and intends performing thereon before and in honor of the Prince of Wales.

—The Marquis of Chandos, with his family, were among the passengers by the *Thomas Powell* on Tuesday last. The distinguished party went up the river as far as West Point, where they are spending a few days.

—R. M. JOHNSON, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the University of Georgia, has resigned the position which he has so honorably held and so satisfactorily filled for the past few years.

—Capt. JOHN VINE HALL, Commander of the *Great Eastern*, was the recipient of much private hospitality while in Baltimore, at which place he became a general favorite.

—AYSLEB-BEG-TARABULSKY, of Beyrout, has presented to Senator SEWARD three fine Arabian horses, (one stallion and two mares,) whose arrival at Boston is looked for daily.

—Hon. JOSEPH HENRY LUMPKIN, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia, has been elected Chancellor of the Georgia University by the trustees of that institution.

—BLONDIN has been displaying himself before the Buckeyes, and on Tuesday he made an ascension at Chillicothe, which netted him one thousand dollars.

—BENSON J. LOSSING, author of the *Field-Book of the Revolution*, is gathering material for a history of the "Last War."

—The health of Secretary FLOYD is much better than it has been for a long time.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Suspects Treachery Among his New-York Friends—Kentucky Shocks the Administration and the Friends of Breckinridge—Bell and Everett in Louisiana—The New-York Lamppost Boxes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

It is said that President BUCHANAN suspects there is treachery in his camp at New-York, as reliable information has reached him that all the officers at the late Breckinridge meeting were Douglas men, as were also the Committee who reported the resolutions. As most of these are Federal office-holders, I understand that an investigation will be made.

ALARM FROM KENTUCKY.

The news from Kentucky has paralyzed the operations of the Breckinridge National Committee here, and disbursements will be less liberal. The Administration is shocked at Mr. BRECKINRIDGE losing his own county. Bets are now freely offered that no three States can be named for BRECKINRIDGE.

THE RIVAL TICKETS IN VIRGINIA, LOUISIANA, &C.

A letter from Gov. LETCHER announces his determination to secure the union of the Virginia Democracy, if possible. If this cannot be done, then he goes into the fight with all his energy for DOUGLAS.

RANDALL HUNT, of New-Orleans, is here coöperating with Judge CONRAD, in trying to secure the union of Bell and Douglas tickets in Louisiana and other Southern States. Anything, they say, must be done to defeat disunion. The proscription of Douglas men, so strongly urged by Mr. DICKINSON when here, was arrested, it is said, by the Breckinridge Committee, who doubted the policy of such a course.

THE SARDINIAN AND SWISS MISSIONS.

President BUCHANAN declines positively to raise Sardinia to a first-class mission. Hon. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, has been tendered the Swiss mission, which he declined.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND THE LETTER-BOXES.

Postmaster-General HOLT expresses great surprise at the complaints made in New-York against the extra charge for letters deposited in the lamp-post letter-boxes. He denies that there is any ground for the complaints, but if they are made they should be made against the Post-office law, and not against him.

THREATENED LIBEL SUIT AGAINST BOWMAN.

A suit is about being instituted against Brigadier BOWMAN for libel, growing out of articles published in the *Constitution* against Mr. SCHNABEL. It is charged that Mr. BOWMAN left the *Constitution* to dodge responsibility, but he claims to have sold out before he was whipped by SCHNABEL.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Chiriqui Surveying party, numbering thirty, will put to sea from Hampton Roads on Friday next.

Capt. THOMAS JORDON, of the Quartermaster's Department, is to be tried before a Court-martial, on Sept. 15, at Fort Dalels, Oregon. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Official intelligence has been communicated to the State Department that the only ports open to foreign commerce in the Phillipine Islands are those of Manilla, Sual, Hoila and Zamboyanga; and that no foreign flag will be allowed to carry on a direct trade with Jolo, or the ports adjacent thereto.

As an evidence of resuming animation in the general commercial transactions between the United States and the various countries of Europe, recently received official statistics show the state of the trade between Great Britain (the great emporium of European commerce) and this country, in two of the leading exports of the latter, for the first five months of the present year. Of the 6,297,057 cwts. of cotton imported into England from Jan. 1 to May 31, 5,384,131 were from the United States, while in 1859, for the corresponding period, the amount was only 3,738,512 cwts., of which from the United States, 3,199,606. Tobacco entered for home consumption from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1860, 14,648,119 lbs., while during the corresponding period of the year previous the amount was a third of a million of pounds less.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

Doings at Hantsport, Windsor and Truro.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WINDSOR, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Prince and his suite crossed during the night from St. John, and landed at Hantsport at 6½ o'clock in a shower of rain. He then drove here, and breakfasted at the Clifton Hotel with Lord MULGRAVE and some members of the Nova Scotia Legislature. The Band of the Sixty-third Regiment played during the meal. The Prince always likes music at his meals.

The weather here is fine, and there are crowds of people, enthusiastic but orderly. The arches and other decorations are very complete. The photographers are here, as they have been elsewhere, busy with their cameras taking likenesses of the Prince.

The party left on a special train for Truro—the Prince's car being adorned with flowers. Telegraph instruments were put on board, to be used in case of accident. H.

TRURO, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The train from Windsor came hither, seventy-eight miles, in two hours and seventeen minutes. An alarm of fire occurred when the train had traversed about half the distance. A spark blew under the door of the forward car, lodged in the floor, and began to burn. Superintendent READ, however, got water from the Prince's car, and extinguished it.

The Prince, as he was leaving Windsor, received a telegram announcing that the Princess Royal of Prussia had been delivered of a daughter. The news came from Berlin in less than eight days.

The reception at Truro was very interesting. Truro is a pretty country village, with a fine green lawn in front of the Court-house. The triumphal arches were very novel in design, and the houses were very handsomely decorated.

The address of the people of the country was presented by Mr. ARCHIBALD, member of the Legislature for the county, and the Attorney-General. Hearty cheers followed the presentation. Children elevated on platforms then sung an anthem, and a deputation from them waited on the Prince, who made them a little speech.

The Prince lunched in the village hotel, which is a very pleasant establishment. The lunch, however, was served with unwonted ostentation. A large semi-circle of ladies in white, being the Decoration Committee, surrounded the hotel.

The Prince and suite take post-chaises for Pictou forty-two in number.

The weather is cloudy. H.

Arrest for Conspiracy to Burn a Bridge.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

JOSIAH W. BISSELL was last night arrested in this city by officer DENNIS, and WALTER F. CHADWICK, at Rock Island, by officer WEBSTER, both charged with conspiracy to burn the railroad bridge across the Mississipi at Rock Island. A bill of indictment was found against them this morning by the Grand Jury, in the Recorder's Court. A large quantity of inflammable material in bottles was seized by the officers. BISSELL is the agent of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and of certain parties who have suits pending against the bridge. CHADWICK is attorney in the cases. The evidence of the plan formed to burn the bridge is said to be conclusive.

The Great Eastern.

GREAT RUSH OF VISITORS TO SEE THE VESSEL.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

There was a great rush of visitors to the *Great Eastern* to-day. At one time the vessel was thronged in every part, and great confusion, owing to the want of proper regulations on board. At one time to-day, a number of people, anxious to get off, rushed by the hundred down the single place of exit. The ladies screamed, and many fainted, and there was much angry excitement. No one was hurt, however. To-morrow the President and Cabinet visit the vessel, when a greater crowd than ever is expected.

The Philadelphia Excursionists.

HYANNIS, Mass, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The schooner *Treasure*, Capt. BROWN, arrived here yesterday. She is bound on a fishing excursion from Philadelphia to Portland, and has twenty-three passengers on board, including Hon. George W. Scranton, Henry C. Carey, Morton McMichael, L. Godey, Hon. G. A. Grow and other distinguished persons. The party resumed their voyage this morning in good health and spirits.

Attempt at Incendiarism at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

There was a bold attempt at incendiarism here about 4 o'clock this morning. Two stables in the rear of the City Hotel were burnt, with three horses. The upper story of STEWART's restaurant, on Broad-street, near by, and a shed in the rear, were fired at the same time, but were extinguished with slight damage. Total loss about $2,500; mostly insured.

The American Normal Association.

BUFFALO Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The American Normal Association commenced its session here yesterday. Delegates are present from nearly every State in the Union. The session continues through this forenoon, when the National Teachers' Association holds its annual Convention. Some four or five hundred teachers from all parts of the country are present.

Celebrities at Bellows Falls.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

WM. H. SEWARD, THURLOW WEED, JAMES WATSON WEBB, and R. M. BLATCHFORD, were among the arrivals at the Island House yesterday.

Drowned at Cape May.

ATLANTIC CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

THOMAS JEFFERSON BADGETT, of North Carolina, was drowned while bathing here to-day. Every effort was made to resuscitate him, but failed.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The mail steamer *Canada* sailed at 11 o'clock A. M., with 47 passengers for Liverpool, and 17 for Halifax, and $109,000 specie.

Naval Intelligence.

A singular coincidence in the movements of two men-of-war, which took place recently, is worth remarking. An English frigate, prized by all loyal Britons for having captured a Yankee craft, and a Yankee frigate, whose heroic defeat and seizure of two British national ships, fill so glorious a page in our naval annals, both being, in maritime parlance, invalids, have, within a few days of each other, been equipped for a cruise and sent to sea. Her Majesty's frigate *Shannon*, the captor of the *Chesapeake*, left Portsmouth, England, a few days ago, to make her annual cruise, and "Old Ironsides," commanded by an officer of 1812 notoriety, a little while after left Portsmouth, United States, for a cruise, preparatory to taking her station at Annapolis. Each was about to be broken up some years ago, and each was saved by a song-writer, Messrs. HOLMES and TENNYSON having poetically remonstrated with "the powers that be" against destroying "those old monuments of naval heroism."

In compliance with orders from Washington the steam frigate *Roanoke* was yesterday hauled away from the wharf at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, to be dismasted and stripped. Her armament will be removed to-day. It is said that the knees and beams of the *Roanoke* are bad, some of them being perfectly rotten.

CHARLES F. SCHULTZ, the successful Common School Candidate for the Annapolis Cadetship, has received orders to report between the 20th and 30th of September.

Letters to naval officials here report a perfect stampede of deserters from the steamer *Water Witch*, of the Home Squadron. It is thought that reinforcements to work that vessel must be sent from some of the receiving ships.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE PRINCE.—The Boston *Courier* is responsible for the following not unapt application:

"The personage and years of the Prince of Wales are pretty well defined by Mr. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. The Prince is 'not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before 't is a peascod, or a codling when 't is almost an apple; 't is with him e'en standing water, between boy and man. He is very well favored, and he speaks very shrewishly; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him.'"

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FIFTH DAY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

The programme for to-day was as follows:

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1. Abstract of the principal results of the observations of the Tides at Van Rensselaer harbor, made by the second Grinnell Expedition under command of Dr. E. K. KANE, U. S. Navy, during 1853, '54, '55, from a reduction and discussion by CHAS. A. SCHOTT, Assistant Coast Survey. Presented by A. D. BACHE.
2. On Catachroism, a new optical property belonging to certain Crystalline Surfaces, with some remarks on Polarization, by reflection from colored surfaces. By M. C. LEA. Presented by B. SILLIMAN, Jr.
3. On a new theory of Light, proposed by J. SMITH, of Manchester, England. By O. N. ROOD.
4. Some reflections on the Observations of the Solar Spots and of the Magnetic Variations. By JAMES HYATT.
5. On the Actinism of the electric discharge in vacuum tubes. By W. B. ROGERS.
6. Investigation of the problem regarding the existence of a lunar tidal wave on the great fresh water lakes of North America. By J. D. GRAHAM.
7. On the Hydrates of Sesquioxide of Chromum. By E. N. HORSFORD.
8. The Meteor of July 20, as seen from Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y. By JAMES HYATT.
9. On a series of investigations, on the assimilation of gaseous nitrogen of plants, conducted during the years 1857, 1858 and 1859, at Rothamsted, England. By E. PUGH.

SECTION B.—GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

1. Vital Statistics of the Blind, with an approximate Life Table. By E. B. ELLIOTT.
2. On the later extinct Floras of North America. By J. S. NEWBERRY.
3. Age of the so-called Taconic Rocks in Vermont. By C. H. HITCHCOCK.
4. Observations on Hydraulic Cements. By Q. A. GILMORE. Presented by E. B. HUNT.
5. Some remarks on the Open Sea of the Arctic Regions. By W. W. WHEILDON.

METAPHYSICS OF VISION.

Prof. ROGERS, whose extremely interesting optical investigations have been already mentioned, to-day gave some fresh illustrations of the metaphysics of vision, in his paper on our inability from the Retinal Impression alone to determine which retina is impressed. Although it would seem almost *necessary* that the retina receiving an image should have consciousness of its place, yet there are simple experiments showing that the eye, unassisted by the judgment from other sources, has no such power. Take a sheet of pasteboard with a short tube in the centre, and placing it in the front of the eye of a second person, adjust the tube centrally before the right eye; when he directs his view, both eyes being open, to a distant point, he will feel as if he *saw* the bright aperture equally with both eyes, and will be wholly unable to decide which eye is impressed. By moving the aperture a little nearer the nose, but still out of the view of the other or left eye, he will feel as if it were before his *left* eye, although actually invisible to it. Again, placing a white spot of paper on a black stereoscope slide, so that the spot shall be directly in front of either eye, it will appear as if seen just as much by one as by the other, and without closing one of the eyes or some other extraneous help, the observer will be wholly unable to decide before which eye it is placed. In all these cases it is not the *retina* that perceives, but *the optical part of the brain behind the retina*, and common to both eyes, in which the perception is formed. These considerations explain the experiment which forms the foundation of the instrument called the pseudo-dyoscope, lately described, and which has been erroneously supposed to illustrate some new law of vision. In fact, the principle is as old as an observation of LEONARDO DA VINCI, that a small object entirely opaque might yet be made to appear transparent by placing it near the eyes. Holding a paper-cone with its small aperture directed forward and its base against one of the eyes, having it so supported as to rest between the thumb and hand, on directing both eyes forward to a distance, the hand will appear as if perforated through the centre, and distant objects will seem to be seen by the eye immediately behind the hand as if a hole had actually been bored through it. Prof. HOLMES, whose versatile genius shines not less in optical and other scientific inquiries than in the finer walks of literature, has employed an experiment with the stereoscope, and single objects, in part analogous to that above described, and endeavored to deduce from it a theory which he has designated as *reflex vision*.

AMERICAN FOSSIL FLORAS.

Dr. NEWBERRY ("On the late extinct floras of North America") gave a sketch of the succession of different floras on the North American continent, remarking that the Devonian and Carboniferous floras had been carefully studied and characterized by the prevalence of cyptogamous plants, as ferns, &c., and that the floras of America during these ages was strikingly like that of Europe of the same epoch. The Permian flora was scarcely known in this country; it was but a continuation of the carboniferous. He observed that the Triassic and Jurassic floras were characterized by the prevalence of numerous and beautiful Cycadaceous plants, which had been studied and beautifully illustrated by European fossil botanists, but had hitherto been very little known in this country. Recently he had procured a large number of fossil plants of this age from New-Mexico and elsewhere, which had shown that, as in Europe, the flora of America, during the period of deposition of the New Red Sandstone, was cycadaceous in character and similar to that of Europe. At the commencement of the cretacious era, however, the flora of the continent was revolutionized, and apparently suddenly, though doubtless gradually. The broad-leaved dicotyledenous plants were introduced, and the vegetation of the continent assumed the general aspect which it has at the present day. Among the cretaceous plants are found species of *Liriodendron*, (tulip tree,) *Liquid-amber*, (sweet gum,) *Sassifras*, etc., etc.—genera now living in our forests, of which the first two existed on the continent of Europe during the tertiary ages, but are not now known there! Dr. NEWBERRY concluded by saying that the aspects of nature, as far as vegetation is concerned, on our continent, are of an antique type, and that the plants, as was the case with many of the fishes, were old-fashioned forms. The climate of the United States, as indicated by these plants, had been, through the crustaceous epoch, temperate and much as now; but during the tertiary it had been slightly warmer than at present, but still temperate, and cooler than the climate of Europe at the same epoch.

TIDES OF THE POLAR SEA.

Among the really important communications of to-day, though it must be confessed, very technical in its character, was an account of the principal results of certain scientific observations made by the expedition under command of Dr. KANE, and the reduction and *discussion* of which by Mr. SCHOTT of the Coast Survey, Mr. BACHE complimented in the highest terms, affirming that no single year's observations had produced such rich and good fruit, and that they threw great light on the tides of the great Polar seas. They show a remarkable agreement of observations with the deductions of theory, and an astonishing fidelity in carrying out these observations under circumstances of extreme difficulty.

NITROGEN IN PLANTS.

In opening the question it was remarked by Prof. PUGH ("Investigations on the Assimilation of Gaseous Nitrogen of Plants,") that there are two sources whence plants might be supposed to derive nitrogen—either from combined nitrogen in its varied forms or from the gaseous nitrogen of the atmosphere. It has long been admitted that plants can derive this element from the former source; the present investigation was to discover whether or not they can obtain it from the latter. This question derives a practical importance from the fact that in agricultural practice one of the most expensive elements in manures is nitrogen, and the question arises as to how far supplies may be drawn from the nitrogen of the atmosphere. The question, further, has a high theoretic importance due to the fact that no vegetable growth can take place without the presence of combined nitrogen, this being an indispensible element in cell-formation. This question has occupied the attention of chemists and vegetable physiologists from the time of INGENHOUSE, PRIESTLEY and DE SAUSSURE, who about 100 years ago, investigated this subject with discrepant results. More recently BOUSSINGAULT, DRAPER, of New-York, and Mr. GEORGE VILLE have in like manner devoted considerable time to this question, though the conclusions they have arrived at are diametrically opposed to each other. In this question two general modes of investigation suggest themselves: one in which the air in which the plant grows is analysed at successive periods of its growth in order to ascertain whether the quantity of nitrogen contained undergoes any change, which change must have been due to the assimilation of nitrogen to the plant; the other, by examining the plant itself at different periods of its growth, to ascertain whether the quantity of nitrogen it contained has changed. BOUSSINGAULT and VILLE followed the latter method, the one getting results proving that plants *can* assimilate nitrogen, and the other that they can *not*. Indeed, the results were of such a character as to reduce themselves to a question concerning the moral character of the respective investigators. On chemical principles they were irreconcilable. The speaker had no doubt of the conscientious accuracy with which BOUSSINGAULT had given his results, (leaving the audience to make an inference not favorable to the character of the other gentleman.) With these two results before the scientific world, Mr. PUGH undertook an elaborate series of investigations, extending over three years, and of which he now gave the results. And the speaker could not omit the opportunity of stating that all the expenses, amounting to $6,000, had been generously met by Mr. LAWES, of Rothamsted, England. Without going into details touching the means he had employed to avoid error, enough to say that *no assimilation of gaseous nitrogen was found to take place*—a result coinciding with that arrived at by BOUSSINGAULT. The experiments had been conducted with the chief cereals—wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat, clover and tobacco. In regard to all but the leguminous plants, there was no doubt as to the above result. With the latter, the experiments were less decided in consequence of their not having given results so satisfactory as in the case of the others.

THE TIDAL WAVE OF THE LAKES.

Major GRAHAM's paper presented a series of accurate observations which were made, proving the existence of a physical phenomenon heretofore generally either denied or doubted—namely, a semi-diurnal lunal tidal wave on Lake Michigan, and consequently on the other great fresh water lakes of North America.

MORTALITY AMONG THE BLIND.

From the largest mass of statistics ever collected on this subject, viz: 1,252 cases, furnished by Dr. HOWE, Dr. ELLIOTT has constructed a *biometre* or life-table for the blind, by which we are able to compute a number of interesting and practical problems. He showed that the average of life among the blind was not nearly as great as among others, and traced their short-liveness to three causes: 1. Inherent deficiency in vital power; 2. Narrow range in the choice of employments and amusements; 3. The loss of this important sense exposing them to accidents and depriving them of the opportunity of protecting themselves.

Dr. HOWE remarked that if we take the belt of the north temperate zone, we find by computation that there have been about the same average proportion of blind persons in all ages as now, viz., about four or five thousand in every ten millions of population; and such a large element must have its effect upon society. Is this an essential or accidental condition in human society, or may it be guarded against? He took the latter view, and argued that if society would live up to the natural laws, congenital blindness would cease. The blind are commonly divided into two classes—those born blind and those who become blind by disease or accident. The distinction, however, was not philosophical; there was rather those born blind, and those who, if not born blind, were born to become blind from original lack of vital power. He instanced workers in mosaic as examples of the enormous capacity of endurance of the eyes; men also working in smoke and dust will wipe out great quantities of ashes and cinders from their eyes every night; in fact, it is almost incredible how much wear, tear and external injury may be endured by eyes originally sound. There were three chief causes of blindness; 1. Scrofula; 2. A general depraved bodily condition; 3. Intermarriage among blood relations, especially where the temperament of the parties is similar; for it seems that similarity of temperaments, or what might be called *convergence of tendencies*, increases the evil of intermarriage. Generally the structure of parents or grandparents was originally unsound, or their ages were ill-assorted, or the crossing was insufficient. Disease seldom destroys sight in persons whose eyes were originally strong. The offspring of the blind was usually small in number, and feeble in general organic structure—though blindness caused by mechanical causes does not vitiate the offspring. The permanent cure for blindness as a condition of society, consists in man's power of adapting himself to the laws of his organization. Nature also has provided that in the struggle for persistent life, the blind will be overcome and disappear, which is only another mode of stating the old doctrine of the *vis medicatrix naturæ*—the tendency of nature to get back to normal conditions.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

The Great Meteor of July.

REMARKS OF PROF. NEWTON ON ITS APPARENT PATH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although the track of the great meteor of the 20th of July is not accurately determined, enough is known to give an approximate path. Observations at New-Haven and New-York indicate that it passed the line joining those cities at an altitude of 45 miles. Its track was vertical over Point Shippan, a little South of Stamford, 37 miles from New-Haven and 35½ miles from the City Hall, New-York. This point is believed to be very accurately determined.

The meteor at this place was moving in a straight line about south, 62° east, and parallel to the earth's surface. This is only an approximation, and a further comparison of observations will no doubt change somewhat the position of the line. If it be the true direction, the meteor must have passed nearly vertically over Chippewa, C. W., Tonewanda, Warsaw, Havana, Owego, Narrowsburg, Goshen, Sing Sing and Medford, L. I.

Its height near Buffalo, according to the apparent altitude reported by Mr. CALEB S. HALLOWELL, of Alexandria, Va., was about 56 miles. It was seen by Mr. BENJAMIN V. MARSH, of Philadelphia, 200 miles out at sea, that is, in N. lat 39° 85′, and W. long. 70° 6′. Its apparent altitude was estimated by him at 5°, which would make it 43 miles above the surface of the sea.

The velocity of the body seems to have been not less and not much greater than 11 miles a second. The earth was moving almost directly away from it, so that the meteor's velocity in its orbit around the sun was not less than 27 miles a second.

It is calculated from perfectly reliable observations that not less than ten millions of meteors enter the atmosphere every day and are burnt up. Some of these are bodies revolving around the sun in elliptical orbits like the planets and a part of the comets. The periodical meteors which occur in such abundance on the morning of Aug. 10, and those which were so famous on the mornings of Nov. 13, between 1830 and 1840, are of this class.

Other meteors, it is believed, come to us from the Stellar Spaces. Such, no doubt, was the brilliant meteor that exploded over the southern part of New-Jersey on the forenoon of Nov. 15, 1859.

If, on entering the atmosphere, the meteor of July 20 had a velocity greater than twelve miles a second, it must have been a visitor from the Stellar regions. It is of importance, therefore, to obtain accurately its velocity. If any one has observations which will help to determine the path or the period of flight of the meteor, they should be sent to some one who will make proper use of them. Especially valuable are observations made at a great distance from the path of the meteor if accompanied with the direction of the points of appearance and disappearance.

It is altogether probable that fragments of the meteor came to the ground. Such fragments, if secured, would have a high interest. In only two instances have the velocities of meteors affording meteorites been obtained. In each case the data are far from being as full and accurate as is desirable. If this meteor should be proved to come from outside the solar system, such fragments would be unique in the world. The meteor need not have been a very large body. A mass of stone a few feet in diameter, burning up under intense heat, it is believed, might furnish all the appearances of that brilliant train. H. A. NEWTON.

YALE COLLEGE, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

A NEW THEORY OF THE FORMATION OF COMETS AND METEORITES.

Among the latest news from Europe in the scientific world, is an eloquent essay of the eminent REICHENBACH proving the identity of comets and meteorites. This intelligence, interesting as it is to scientific men, will doubtless at this time interest a large portion of the general public here, on account of the recent appearance of a most magnificent meteor. The cosmical origin of meteors and meteorites first recognized by the celebrated CHLADNI, and so brilliantly confirmed by our own Prof. OLMSTED, is now generally admitted. Comets are as generally admitted to consist of a loose transparent mass of *solid* particles (based on observed absence of light-refracting power,) and to be cosmical bodies that must be considered still in a state of development. And REICHENBACH's theory simply and beautifully explains the connection between the two phenomena, as follows:

"Most meteorites—R. has made a collection of 150 different specimens—can be proved to be an aggregate of distinct particles, inclosed in a dark mass or stroma. Each particle is, as it were, an independent individual, and existed before the enclosing mass did: being an older meteorite inside of a younger, like a fossil shell in chalk. If we conceive a space as large as the comet's tail, originally filled with a gaseous substance, in which the atoms of these particles were suspended; and if we furthermore conceive a tendency in these atoms to precipitate and crystalize,—it is clear that this process, going on at innumerable points at the same time, milliards of crystals will form: each not much larger than the original atoms, because the matter is taken up synchronously by all neighboring crystals. These crystals being an easily moved mass from the 'tail' of the comet, and by friction and pressure among themselves, from the various motions observed in comets, they become at last those particles which still show traces of crystalline laminated structure. Unequal distribution of the different elements and the action of their forces will produce at some points denser aggregation than at all others, and from this results the phenomenon of one or more 'heads' or nuclei. The process of condensation may continue, and the nucleus, at the expense of the tail, may thus become enlarged and finally consolidated, as shown in the compact masses of the meteorites." "Thus is the comet the building material of the meteorite; but a meteorite is a small planet, the destination of which is to unite with a larger planet, to advance by one step the world's process of increase. Thus do we arrive from atoms of matter, isolated in the universe to smallest crystals, to the cometary tail, to the nucleus of the comet, to the meteorite, and to the planet upon which we walk."

Such is REICHENBACH'S theory, popularly and briefly explained. The author learnedly cites facts and arguments in support, and ably disposes of objections that might be urged.

The Meteor at the South.

IT IS OBSERVED IN SOUTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The *Southern Guardian*, of Columbus, S. C., says about 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 2d, a meteor was seen in the northern part of the heavens, and at 10½ o'clock a very large meteor made its appearance, which, according to the accounts we have received from those who noticed it, was quite a brilliant affair. Its nucleus was apparently about two feet in diameter, and, taking a westerly direction, showed a tail about one hundred or one hundred and fifty feet in length. After going a short distance it seemed to explode, giving the idea of a mammoth sky-rocket.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Herald* of the 3d says of the same: "The meteor, or rather meteors—for like that which was seen a few nights previously it presented a duplicate appearance—were each about the size of a butter keg, and not unlike that object in form, though it slightly rounded at the ends. Starting into view at a point about W. N. W., and taking a northerly direction, they sped rapidly with an undulating motion, rising and subsiding twice so as to describe in their course a double arch of easy and graceful curve, preserving their brilliance to the end, and finally disappearing at several degrees above the horison. One of the lights was of a clear red, and the other a greenish complexion; and both, as they coursed along, emitted resplendent flashes of the same beautiful hues, while their track was marked by a sparkling train of light similar to that left by a large and brilliant rocket."

The Louisville *Journal* gives the following account of it: "A few minutes after 10 o'clock last night we were passing the United States Hotel, between Green and Jefferson streets, the moon shining very bright at the time, when the southeastern sky was suddenly illuminated with an intense brilliancy. It was so vivid that it added to the brilliancy of the full moon's illumination, and for the space of several seconds, with variable effulgence, lighted up the scene. We were 'under the lee' of an immense building, and had no opportunity of looking at the sky, but we deem it a duty to science to state our grave suspicion that we had a Southern meteor last night to countervail the prophetic effects of the one recently seen in the North. It may be interesting to mention, in this connection, that at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, there was a distinct Aurora Borealis. There were lofty ray-like shafts of light that, like the spears of a celestial army, glittered in the north—a moment pale as silver, and then flashing with the lustre of gold."

The Nashville *Gazette* of Friday says: "About 10 o'clock last night the city was brilliantly illumined with a meteor that passed from southeast to northwest. The streets were so completely lit up from the reflection of the meteor that a pin could have been readily discovered. We were in the house at the time, and thought for the moment that it was the most brilliant lightning we had ever seen."

Another View of the Last Meteor.

YACHT FOAM, off Rye.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A meteor of unusual brilliancy appeared Monday evening, soon after sunset. Its altitude was about 50°, and its apparent path was from southwest to north-northwest.

When it first appeared, it was like a moving star, but, when it had traversed about one-half its path, a train of light appeared. Subsequently it divided into two parts, disappearing behind the horizon with great brilliancy.

Its size was not as great as that of the late meteor, but its brilliancy was superior, although not as apparent, since the sun had just set, and the planet Mars appeared. W. F. W.

FROM MONMOUTH COUNTY.

OCEAN PORT, Monmouth County, Aug. 7, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Another double meteor, somewhat resembling that of the 20th ult., passed over to the westward of our village last evening, a few minutes before 8 o'clock. As the twilight was yet in, it is not likely to have attracted the attention it otherwise would. When first seen by my informant, it was in the southwest, quite low, disappearing a little to the west of North. From first to last it presented two distinct bodies, one above the other, distant apparently 18 inches, each about four inches in diameter, emitting a white light.

My informant having seen that of the 20th ult., remarked to his brother who was in company, "There goes that meteor back again," because to him it so strongly resembled it. Very truly, yours, E. W.

FROM STEUBEN.

AVOCA, Steuben Co., N. Y., Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A meteor of nearly equal brilliance and size of the one of July 20, was seen passing along the western sky this evening at about twenty minutes after sunset. Its course was from south to north, in an almost straight horizontal line, and its velocity about the same as that of the meteor of the other evening, which it much resembled and forcibly suggested. It moved, at its maximum height, at an altitude of about forty degrees, seeming to throw off now and then, pieces of flame, which immediately disappeared behind it. The heavens were clear, and it was a fine sight to see it speed along, neatly and with precision, with an apparent slightly vibrating motion, not affecting its general course, suggesting the flight of a feathered arrow, or a ship's streamer in a gale.

As with the meteor of July, I expected, momentarily, to see it fade from sight or go out; but it continued its onward course as if spurning the earth, till it disappeared, with little diminution, behind a cloud in the northeast. Its color was that of Mars, with variations of brighter hue, which gleamed like flashes, and were now and then thrown off as before stated. Respectfully, F. G.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The New Haven *Palladium*, of the 7th, says: "Another very brilliant meteor was seen on Monday, August 6, by persons in Branford. Just at sunset, the sky being clear, a fire-ball like a star was observed near the south-eastern horizon, sailing around slowly and gradually through the north eastern quarter of the heavens, and a few degrees above the horizon, and disappearing some degrees west of north. The motion was very slow, and the time of the flight may have been from 20 to 30 seconds. Had this phenomenon occurred after dark, we should doubtless have seen a meteor rivaling in splendor and general glory the famous one of July 20. We hope to hear from our Northern neighbors more about this celestial stranger. Perhaps this is one of the outsiders of the shooting stars expected on the mornings of the 9th and 10th instants."

The Rochester *Union* of the same date says: "Last evening another brilliant and beautiful meteor was seen. The hour is stated at from 7:15 to 7:25. It is thus described: Course from southeast to northwest—length about two feet—color of ball, clear white—color of tail, blueish white—the latter appeared to be a continuous flame with a waving movement. It was about midway between the zenith and horizon, and was twelve seconds in passing over."

The same phenomenon was observed at Philadelphia. There its elevation was about twenty-five degrees above the western horizon, and its course, as it appeared to the observers, was north, a little west. Its rate of speed was about the same as that of the great meteor of the 20th ult.

Exhibition of Auroral Light.

IRVINGTON, N. J., Aug. 7, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A notice of another extensive Auroral exhibition may not be uninteresting to your subscribers. On rising at about 4 o'clock this morning, my attention was directed by a friend to the heavens, which were overspread by the peculiar auroral manifestations. Toward the east long streaks of light of a brilliant pink hue, extended from near the zenith to as near the horizon as the early dawn would allow it to be seen. The entire northern sky was covered with long white streaks or rays, all these rays forming at the zenith a crown, a characteristic of the large auroras of last Summer. The dark sky surrounded by the crown, (this, however, being ill-defined,) included the bright stars Arietis and Andromedae. The aurora occupied almost exactly half the sky, and although not as bright as those seen Aug. 28 and Sept. 1 of last year, yet it was the most remarkable, with these exceptions, that has been seen several years. It is very seldom that streaks of such a bright pink color as appeared in this one are seen so near the zenith.

The theory of the connection of the aurora with the spots on the sun has been widely promulgated in late years. On turning my equatorial on the sun this morning, I perceived a large patch of spots at some distance from the sun's disc. There were also other large spots on the surface of the sun. By projecting the disc on a white surface and using a scale, I was enabled to obtain as an approximate measure of the length of the large spot, a little more than one-twelfth of the diameter of the sun, or about 75,000 miles. In the large patch I counted thirty four spots, all imbedded in a common penumbra. That there is any connection between the aurora and solar spots is not yet, perhaps, fully established; but I merely wished to add, from personal observation, another fact to the multitude already existing on this subject. The auroras of last year were also accompanied with large solar spots, which, with other observations, seem to indicate that the sun produces other effects on the earth than those commonly recognized.

Yours truly, E. F. HYDE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement at Amherst College.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON—THE EXERCISES OF THE WEEK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMHERST, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1860.

The regular exercises of commencement week at Amherst College opened on Sunday with the baccalaureate sermon by the President. His text was II. Timothy, chap. iv., verses 6, 7, 8. The subject of the discourse, which was most impressive and appropriate, was "*the principles which should control the Christian student* in the choice of his profession." These principles were: first—the Christian student should choose the profession with all the accepted facts of his being in view; secondly—to secure the chief ends of his being; thirdly—the Christian student should choose the profession by which the great ends of his being can be best consummated. The address to the class about to graduate was very touching, and closed with the words which God gave to Moses for his chosen people, "The Lord shall bless thee and keep thee," &c. After the sermon a hymn was sung by the choir, under the charge of one of the students of the College, and the services closed with the benediction.

Yesterday was occupied with the regular oral term examinations. In the evening the "Prize Declamation" took place. Four prizes, two for each of the lower classes, were competed for. The successful candidates from the Sophomore Class were ALVA A. KNIGHT, of Ware, Mass., and J. O. PECK, of Groton, Vt.; from the Freshman Class, S. G. LAPHAM, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and W. G. THOMPSON, of Lancaster, Pa. The whole exhibition was a decided success.

After this exercise the Sophomore Class adjourned to the "American House" to partake of their "Biennial Supper." Thus the day closed. The programme for to-day offers especial attractions. The "Phi Beta Kappa" Society meets at 2 o'clock. There will be no public exercises, however, connected with their meeting. The annual convention of the "Alpha Delta Phi" fraternity is to be held here; an oration will be pronounced before them by one of their number—an old member of the "Yale Chapter"—Rev. JOS P. THOMPSON, D. D., of New-York City. The subject of the oration has not yet been announced. To-night, F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Boston, lectures before the "Society of Inquiry." This will complete the exercises of the third day. The weather, so far, has been most propitious, and the pleasure-seekers, no less than the friends of the College, have had reason to rejoice. D.

Commencement Exercises at Madison University.

The commencement exercises of this University at Hamilton, New-York, will be opened on Sunday evening next, by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, of this City, with a sermon before the Society for Inquiry. On Monday evening, the Æonian and Adelphian Societies will hold their Anniversary. Dr. E. G. HOLLAND, of Springfield, Mass., will give the oration. Mr. STARK is the Pastor. On Tuesday, Rev. Dr. HAGUE will deliver the annual oration before the Alumni. Rev. Dr. MIKELS, of this City, will address the Education Board on same afternoon. Wednesday will be devoted to the Commencement exercises proper. In the evening the usual reunion of the Alumni and friends will take place. The Theological Department holds its commencement on Thursday.

Cholera Infantum.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething is a sure and speedy remedy for Cholera Infantum. It will also almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic, and is the best remedy in the world for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from other causes. Sold by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
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The occasional use of this safe medicine insures health and prevents those sudden attacks of sickness to which all are more or less subject during the dog-days, such as dysentery, diarrhœa, headaches, dizziness, billous affections and sunstrokes.
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NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

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Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is, without doubt the best tonic Cordial in the world. To those who are suffering from General Debility we would recommend its use, for which it is pleasant to the taste, it is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impurities of the Blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good health will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are confident that after using one bottle of this Cordial none will be for a day without it. Depôt, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists.

It is an Acknowledged Fact that no Person was ever drowned that anticipated such a result. No prudent person will be exposed to danger of drowning while they can purchase safe and reliable life preserving garments. Ladies' and children's life preserving waists and bathing dresses; men and boys' fishing vests, bathing-shirts and beautiful dress vests. They look like any other clothing, and the price is about the same. Examine them at the office of the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

SHARPE—WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D., CHARLES H. SHARPE to SOPHIA E., daughter of the late James E. Woodruff, of this City.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

BROWN—ISAACS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 6, by Rev. George L. Neide, GEORGE W. BROWN to MARIA LOUISE ISAACS.

STEELE—BRUSH.—At Brush's Mills, Franklin County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 4, by Rev. John Gribble, Mr. HENRY M. STEELE, Jr., of New-York, to Miss EMMA BRUSH, daughter of Henry N. Brush, Esq.

PYE—ALLINGTON.—At Victoria, Texas, on Thursday, July 12, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Parsonage, by Rev. J. Cochran, W. MILLS PYE of Helena, Kansas County, formerly of Passaic, N. J., to Miss MARY E. ALLINGTON, of New-York City.

WILLIAMS—TITLER.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, by Rev. Mr. Keys, JOHN N. WILLIAMS to Miss MARY REBECCA TITLER, only daughter of Peter Titler, Esq.

DIED.

SPRING.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, SUSAN, wife of Rev. Gardiner Spring, aged 72 years.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Brick Church, corner of 37th st. and 5th av. The attending clergy, the pall bearers, and the relatives of the family, will assemble, at her late residence, No. 13 West 37th st., at 2½ o'clock.

DOREMUS.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7, FORDYCE BARKER, infant son of R. Ogden and Estelle E. Doremus.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 70 Union-place, on Thursday afternoon, 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7, SARAH CUNNINGHAM.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Erskine Mason, No. 353 West 22d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HURRY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, ELIZA ANN, widow of Samuel Hurry, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, William, Edmund and James Hurry, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, William Hurry, No. 7 West 34th-st., this day, (Thursday,) 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, Mrs. BARBARA MURRAY, widow of Thomas J. Murray, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. W. Wooster, No. 103 East 13th st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

EOFF.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, Mrs. CATHARINE RYAN, widow of the late Garrit Eoff, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Abingdon square, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

PAYNE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, SARAH PAYNE, the beloved wife of Wm. Payne, aged 41 years.

Her friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 206 West 18th st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

☞ London and Norwich, Eng., papers please copy.

FLASH.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at the residence of his son, Edward Flash, after a long and painful illness, ALEXANDER FLASH, late of New-Orleans, in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Mark's Church, North Orange on Thursday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the depôt at North Orange on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New-York.

☞ New-Orleans and Mobile papers please copy.

FREEMAN.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 7, MATHEW F. FREEMAN, in his 76th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Thursday morning, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Metuchin. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st at 9 A. M. for Metuchin, where carriages will be in waiting.

DAMON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7, SAMUEL P. DAMON, aged 51 years.

Funeral on Thursday, 9th inst., from his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice. Cars leave South Ferry for Jamaica at 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 M., and return at 5:40.

☞ Vermont and Massachusetts papers please copy.

WELLS.—On board the steamship *Kangaroo*, on Friday, July 20, Mr. JOSEPH C. WELLS, late of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 375, Aug. 8, 1860.

39, 30, 31, 2, 24, 18, 37, 42, 20, 4, 27, 12, 6.

Class No. 376, Aug. 8, 1860.

28, 9, 17, 46, 2, 32, 57, 56, 60, 1, 14, 58, 4, 25.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 8, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

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30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

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WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
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Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
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THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
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BALLOU'S PATENT
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By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
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INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM.—TWO-THIRDS of our diseases proceed from derangements of the stomach and the nerves. A want of vigor in the digestive organs causes an immense amount of discomfort, both in body and mind. ONE PREPARATION AND ONE ONLY, reaches the cause and the consequences of this discomfort. To give strength to the weakened stomach, to calm the agitated nerves, and to restore that regularity of action in all the organs which constitute perfect health and tend to secure a long and painless life, there is no medicine now before the world which will compare with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It would be an insult to the reader to suppose that he has not heard of their amazing success in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, General Debility, and all the disorders to which the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nervous system are subject. So marvelous is the effect of this great restorative that physicians of eminence do not hesitate to affix their names as witnesses to the testimonials of persons who have been rescued from suffering and danger by the Bitters, when the remedies of the dispensary had all been tried without avail. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE; —Price only $10. Depôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular.* Address Box No. 2,893, Post-office, New-York City. P. & B. FRENCH.

ABDUCTION OF NEGROES FROM MARYLAND.—During the past week arrests have been made of a number of persons charged with being concerned in violating the new code of laws in relation to the sale of negroes out of the State, and who have been released on security to a large amount for their appearance to-day to answer the charge. In addition to those previously named are THOMAS MADDOX and JAS. GEPHART, together with WASHINGTON WYNN. GEPHART was released on the security of SAMUEL H. KING, and MADDOX on the security of another person, each in the sum of $2 000 to answer at an examination to-day. WYNN was committed to answer the charge at Court. He acknowledged that he had been engaged in buying and selling negroes out of the State. Since their arrest other parts es have come forward, and additional evidence has been received of a character affording the prospect of revelations being made of the guilt of parties hitherto unsuspected of the crime of selling free negroes into Slavery for life. On Saturday Marshal KANE received information that certain persons living in Alexandria, Virginia, and in the State of Alabama, had been arrested in compliance with his request, and that negroes who had been sold for a term of years, and purchased by parties here and transferred to others in those places, have been identified and will probably be brought to this city. A request will be made to Gov. HICKS to send a requisition, in order to have them brought on. Policeman ADDISON returned on Saturday evening, from Alexandria, with a lady residing in that vicinity who had purchased two negroes, named WASHINGTON BOOTH and JAMES MOORE, from one of the parties arrested, some time since. The negroes have been committed to jail to await further developments. On Saturday JOHN HINSLEY was arrested by Policemen BAKER and SAMUEL DAVIDSON on the charge of selling negroes out of the State, and was released by Justice HIES on $3 000 security to await an examination. In the case of WYNN there is positive evidence that he purchased from private parties negroes having a term of six years to serve before they were entitled to freedom, for the sum of $300, and then disposed of them for $1,090 or $1,200 each. The Marshal has directed the arrest of a person in New-York on the same charge, and who will be brought on for trial when arrested. A man named STREET, living in a small town or village, called Eufaula, in Alabama, had purchased several negroes with a knowledge as supposed, of their being entitled to freedom at the expiration of a few years. The officer dispatched by the Marshal to ferret the matter out, acquired information enabling him to institute proceedings by which the negroes were taken from STREET and lodged in jail to await the action of that State, at the November term. Hon. WILLIAM M. YANCEY, of that State, has been telegraphed to by Marshal KANE for him to defend the negroes in the trial. Great indignation was manifested by the people in the vicinity of Eufaula against STREET for his conduct in buying the negroes. —*Baltimore American, Aug. 6.*

THE RECENT PATENT OFFICE DECISIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The chief interest, in a legal point of view, that attaches to the recent decision of Judge DUNLOP, of the Circuit Court here, in the matter of interferences for a reissue of the patent granted to AIKIN & FELTHOUSE and I. M. SINGER & Co.'s patent for improvement in sewing machines, is that growing out of the question of joint inventorship. The late Commissioner of Patents held, that to give to two or any other number of persons this character, they must proceed *pari passu*, and each contribute something to the thing claimed as new. Or they might be assumed to be joint inventors, if the separate and independent invention or each were joined, and claimed as a new combination. This is, Judge DUNLOP decides, is not the law. He says, in effect, that he sees no reason why two or more persons, strangers to each other and to each other's invention, may, on being subsequently brought together, club their contrivances in a joint application, and receive a joint patent with separate claims to the separate inventions. So that it seems that all that is necessary to constitute *joint* inventors is that the parties should be joint applicants. It is understood that Mr. WILSON, the assignee of AIKIN & FELTHOUSE, who, in that capacity, receives the patent, should undertake to operate under it, SINGER & Co. will bring suit for infringement, when, if the United States Circuit Court affirms the decision of Judge DUNLOP, both as to the question of priority of invention and that of joint inventorship, the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court."

SEIZURE OF GOODS OBTAINED FROM A NEW-YORK HOUSE.—The Cleveland *Herald* of the 4th says: The Sheriff's Deputies last night made a seizure of about $3,000 worth of dry goods, under circumstances substantially as follows: A man named Dr. GEORGE READING, formerly doing business in this city, but lately representing himself of St. Louis, recently made purchase of the goods at a wholesale house in New-York, and they were shipped Westward. From some cause, the selling parties became anxious about their payment, and instituted inquiries in relation to the responsibility of READING. That person could not, it is said, be found, and no trace of the goods was discovered at any point beyond this city. The New-York house employed several detectives in this city to investigate the matter, and as a result, the Sheriff's posse last night seized the missing articles, and they are held by virtue of an attachment. The goods, which are contained in five or six large boxes, were found in the basement of a store occupied by a prominent wholesale house in this city, and bore evidences of having been consigned to them. It is just, however, to say that the firm in question deny all knowledge of the receipt of the goods, and claim no interest in them. There are various statements by the different parties in relation to the matter, but it is impossible to judge between them. An effort is being made to find READING, and it is said he will be arrested on a criminal charge.

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RETURNS OF ALL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1836.
Compiled by
HORACE GREELEY AND JOHN F. CLEVELAND.

EDITORS' PREFACE.

The single end of this book is the presentation, in a compact and convenient form, of the more important facts, votes, resolves, letters, speeches, reports, and other documents, which elucidate the political contest now agitating this country. It has been our aim to let every candidate and other important personage speak for himself, make his own platform, and vindicate (if he may) his own consistency and the soundness of his views on the great questions which underlie our current politics.

Of course such a work can have but a comparative merit. Make it ever so large, and still many things must be omitted that the compiler would wish to insert, and every critic will plausibly ask, "Why insert this and omit that?" Why give so much of A and so little of B?" Besides, it is not always possible to remember, or if remembered, to find, all that would be valued in a work like this. We can only say that we have done our best; let him do better who can.

Inaccuracy of citation is one of the chief vices of our political discussions. You can hardly listen to a set speech, even from a well-informed and truthful canvasser, which is not marred by some misapprehension or unconscious misstatement of the position and views of this or that prominent statesman. Documents, heedlessly read and long since lost or mislaid, are quoted from with fluency and confidence, as though with indubitable accuracy, when the citations so made do gross injustice to their author, and tend to mislead the hearer. We believe the documents collected in this work are so printed that their general accuracy may be safely relied on.

By canvassers of all parties, we trust our Text-Book will be found convenient, not to say indispensable. But those who only listen, and read, and reflect, will also find it a manifest help to a clear understanding of the issues and contentions of the day. They will be interested in comparing the *actual* positions taken by Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Douglas, or Gen. Cass, or Mr. Everett, as faithfully set forth in this work, with those confidently attributed to that statesman in the fluent harangue of some political opponent, who is intent on blazoning his inconsistency or proving his insincerity. To verify and correct the citations of a frothy declaimer is sometimes the easiest and most convincing refutation of his speech.

If a trace of partisan bias is betrayed in the thread of narrative which partially unites the successive reports, bills, votes, etc., presented in this work, the error is unintentional and regretted. Our purpose was to compile a record acceptable and convenient to men of all parties, and which might be consulted and trusted by all. Whatever is original herein is regarded as of no use or merit, save as a necessary elucidation of the residue. Without apology, therefore, or further explanation, the Text-Book is commended to the favor of the American public.

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION as chambermaid by a respectable young woman, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing. Address No. 456 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a most willing and neat young woman, a situation as chamber maid and waitress; is a good chambermaid and has a first class waitress, as best City reference can show; is very smart about her person and drawing-rooms; wages no object; country preferred. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, basement door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist to wash and iron; has no objections to going a short distance in the country; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman, with good references, wishes the above situation; is clean, civil and capable; of kind disposition, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 238 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or nurse; has three years' City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 16th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant young woman, who has got a good plain education, as children's nurse and seamstress; embroiders well; would take charge of an infant or an invalid lady, or make herself useful in a good family; good City reference given. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A HIGHly respectable girl as first-class cook in a first class family; thoroughly understands all its branches; best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 9 65th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WELSH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

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AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a middle-aged Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the general housework of a small private family; no objections to the country, or to take care of an invalid. Apply at 198 West 21st-st., west of 8th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable girl, as cook and laundress; would go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No 242 West 38th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK AND WASHER.—WANTED, BY A highly-recommended English Protestant woman, a situation as good cook, excellent baker, and first-rate washer; has lived with some of the best families in City and country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, competent and trustworthy young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; makes good bread and plain pastry; would do chamber work and fine washing; will do her utmost to please her employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROTESTANT Woman wants a situation as Housekeeper in a small private family, or to cook, wash and iron. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 139 Madison-st., 3d floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of references as to character and capability. Inquire for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as child's nurse; can come well recommended; spent 3 years and 10 months in her last place; is a good plain sewer. Call, for two days, at No. 170 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, or would do chamberwork if required; she has no objection to go in the country; can give the best of City reference, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wants to procure a situation for a competent, intelligent young woman as nurse and seamstress; she understands perfectly the care of children; has no objection to travel, and can be highly recommended. Inquire at No. 45 Spring-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a family. Understands dressmaking and to cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Would go by the day or week or month. Good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 265 Monroe-st., between Seammel and Goerck sts., first floor, back.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress, competent to do all kinds of family sewing, infants' clothing, shirts, under-clothing and morning dresses, will go out by the day or week at moderate wages. Call at No. 74 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

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AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers, for the last 14 years in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Address No. 9 Thompson-st., for the week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he leaves his late employer on account of his selling his horses and going to Europe, from whom he can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young man, a situation as coachman, and to take care of a small garden for a gentleman; can get good recommendations. Address J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, as coachman and gardener, &c., by an industrious young man, a Protestant, who is not afraid of hard work; he is a good groom and driver and fully capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's country residence; has lived several years in the above capacity, and is well recommended. Address WORKMAN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young married man wants a situation as coachman and gardener in a respectable family, in the City or country; can give five years' reference; would make himself useful. Call at No. 9 John-st., New-York, for M. B.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married Englishman, 36 years of age; a first class gardener in all its departments, viz., green-houses, flower and kitchen gardens, propagating early and late, forcing grapes, cucumbers, melons, mushrooms, the formation of new grounds, &c. Application by note or personally may be made at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and the laying out of new grounds; will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him. Can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to J. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands both, and milking and the care of cattle; will make himself generally useful to a gentleman who may employ him. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, for three days, which will be attended to.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, 19 years of age, to take care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. W., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, as groom and coachman, by a man who understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him; can be highly recommended by his employers. Address a note to P. M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as head waiter, in a City hotel, by a young man of pleasing address, active and neat in his habits, and perfectly conversant with his business in every particular; satisfactory reference given in support of above. Address J. H., No. 170 3d-av., corner 17th-st., 3d floor.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a wholesale dry goods store, by a young man who has had over 7 years' experience; can influence a good trade; best of reference given as to character, &c. Address YOUNG, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of unexceptionable character, as to sobriety, honesty, and industry, as coachman; who can produce the highest testimonials as to capacity, either personal or in handwriting. Address C. R., Box No. 200, *Times* Office, for two days.

MAN AND WIFE—WANTED, SITUATIONS FOR man and wife; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, graperies and greenhouse; can take care of horses or cow, if required. The wife as laundress or chambermaid or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Call or address T. F., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, the washing (to be taken to her house) of some private families, or of some gentlemen. The best references given. Apply to or address Mrs. W., No. 82 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between South and Boerum.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 22 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 260 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of H. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

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The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 54 West 11th st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 18. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

For circulars, &c., apply as above.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof James R. Lowell.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Fall Term opens September 24th, and continues thirteen weeks. Terms $220 per year, including board and tuition in English branches, instruction in vocal music and drawing. No extra charge for music, modern languages, Latin and oil painting. For circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, New-York, or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

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MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 63 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars at No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

A CARD.—LEARN TO WRITE OF OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway. A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher. WM. C. BRYANT.

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WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New Rochelle.—Fall term, Sixteenth Session, opens the 3d Sept. Cards of terms at 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or of the Principal.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching, a situation as resident governess in a family, or as visiting music teacher in a country village; is competent to teach the usual English branches and music, also the rudiments of French if desired; no objection to the South or West; unexceptionable references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,804 New-York Post-office.

A LADY OF SOME YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching is desirous of forming an engagement as resident or visiting governess in a private family, to instruct in the English branches and music; she has no objection to go South or West; would superintend the education of children who may have lost their mother, or would like to secure some pupils for Music for the coming Winter; the best of references given and required. Address, for one week, Box No. 1,456 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE FROM a Collegiate Institute, who has had a few years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in an agreeable family, or in some public institution; is well qualified in the ornamental branches. Address A. B., No. 219 East Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO Autition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess; she is fully competent to instruct in the English branches, French, music, and drawing; would have no objection to go South. Address H. G., No. 79 West 38th-st.

A LADY, EDUCATED AT MT. HOLYOKE Female Seminary, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation as an assistant in a school, or as a governess in a family. Instruction given in the English branches, French and Music. Address L. C. M., Hanover, N. H.

A TEACHER, &c.—WANTED A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the usual English branches of a Grammar School. Also, a German or French lady as governess. For particulars, apply to J. WIENER, No. 191 East 18th-st.

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The very choice of the European markets, which they offer to the trade at
POPULAR PRICES,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

HELP WANTED.

A BUSINESS MAN.—WANTED, BY LORD & TAYLOR, a middle-aged man of active business habits and good address, to attend to business references and assist in the office. Apply at No. 455 Broadway, by note, stating references and qualifications.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron for small family living in the country, a short distance from the City; she must be a first-rate cook, and bring a good City reference; wages $10 per month. Call on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, at No. 97 Beekman-st.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.
Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. FAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 13 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY, Aug. 9) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 53 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Bank of Commerce	$100	30 Commerce Ins	100
10	Columbian M. Ins	100	20 Washington Ins	50
10	Washington Mar. Ins	100	30 North River Ins	25
20	Home Ins	100	25 Excelsior Ins	50
40	Kings County Ins	20	20 Mer. Mut. Ins	100
10	Rutgers Ins	25	200 American Tel. Co	100
2,000	Newton Copper Type Co	$5	20 Exchange Ins	50
10	Humboldt Ins	100	20 Grocers' Ins. (high)	50
20	Howard Ins	50	10 Knick. Stage Co	100
50	Union Ferry Co	100	10 Gebhard Ins	100
100	Chicago B. & Quincy Railroad	100	20 Lorillard Ins	25
20	Metropolitan Ins	100	10 Market Ins	100
50	Peter Cooper Ins	20	150 Am. Guano Co	100
10	Sixth av. R	100	25 Brooklyn Cent. R	50
20	Phenix Ins	50	20 Third-av. R	100
			60 Chicago & N. W. R	100

$3,500 Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
4,000 Chicago and Mississippi R. 2d Mortgage Bonds.
6 000 Columbus Aqua and Indiana R. 7 ₰ cent. Bonds.
2,000 American Telegraph 8s. Guaranteed Bonds.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 15.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 53 William-st., near Wall.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 141 Broadway, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, embracing parlor suites, piano-forte and stool, carpets, mirror, étagere, bedsteads, beds, bedding, extension dining table, wardrobe, plated ware, refrigerator chandeliers, &c. Also, a fine assortment of new furniture, custom made and of latest styles; desks, sewing machines, iron safe, &c., being a large and desirable stock for positive sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SHIP'S CHRONOMETER.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, Aug 9, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a very superior ship's Chronometer in perfect order, for account of whom it may concern.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., a general assortment of household furniture, feather beds, carpets, oil-cloths, counter, bar-room fixtures, trained goat, wagon, harness, &c.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A. H. NICOLAY WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at No. 53 William-st., 2,000 shares of the stock of the Newton Copper Type Company, of this City, $5 each, a regular dividend paying stock. See catalogue.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms. No. 283 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILLANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABERGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 283 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the *first* in the country. In *durability, strength* and *delicacy of tone* and *touch*, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his *personal* attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee *superior* excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over-strung, full iron framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, Mrs. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZLETON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 89 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

ACCORDIONS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, Guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 339 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Siron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 165 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or coun

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper. Advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., promptly executed.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO—John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGES.
SMALL & COGSWELL,
Attorneys and Counsellors Milwaukee, Wis.
S. & C. give particular attention to the collection of farm mortgages.
REFERENCES.
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Cashier Bank of the Republic.
Messrs. Atwood & Co., Bankers, No. 104 Broadway.
Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Milwaukee.
Alpheus Hardy, Esq., Boston.

FOR SALE.
FULTON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
HENDERSON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
JERSEY COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
MORGAN COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
SCOTT COUNTY (Ill.) 7 per cent. BONDS.
ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD (Ill.) 10 per cent. 1st mortgage BONDS. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Aug. 6, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER.
No. 27 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 13, 1860.
The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1860.—The privilege of exchanging any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former Companies, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., for seven per cent. Bonds of this Company of the issue for funding the debts of the former Companies, will cease as to parties who do not apply at this office to make such exchange, before the expiration of ten days from the first publication of this notice.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due August 1, next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. (3½) out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.
CHAS PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug 3, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the Office in the City of New-York on and after the 20th of August inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 20th of August inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 67 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.
By order, WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
New-York, July 12, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
New-York, Aug. 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a surplus Dividend of Nineteen and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
GEO. D. CREARY, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 13. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th of August. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. Co. New-York, Aug. 4, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—A Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable on the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 12 William st.
C. W. DURANT, Treas.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over [illegible] on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are [illegible] paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

CITY BANK.—BROOKLYN, AUG. 3, 1860.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.
E. P. FERRIN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1860.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 15th day of August at 12 M., for [illegible] tons of the best anthracite coal, for the use of the courts and offices of the County—the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds. Also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling-wood, (pine,) cut and split for use. The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WM. G. CONNER,
WM. M. TWEED,
THOS. LITTLE,
JAMES DAVIS,
ORISON BLUNT.
Committee.

JEHE'S PATENT FLY TRAPS WILL CATCH all the flies in your house as fast as they come along; get one and clear your dining-room of the pests. For sale wholesale and retail at No. 122 Fulton-st., near William-st., by THOS. MATHEWS.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomacace, Cankered Mouths	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book	$7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book	4
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians	15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.
The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.
Price of book singly, 50 cents.
AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address
F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.—See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MAUY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. DR. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 426 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1860.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmlee Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by DR. WARD, office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. [illegible]. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 72 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

A WORD TO LADIES.—DR. VANHEEKEREN, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible], devotes his attention to the treatment of all female diseases. His new mode of curing all obstructions is known to be always successful. Charges moderate. Advice gratis. Dr. VANHEEKEREN'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES are for sale at his office, or will be sent by inclosing $1 to Box No. 3,712 Post-office, New-York.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. [illegible] a quick cure, and a [illegible].

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
8 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
New-York, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 2, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¾ A. M., 2¼ A. M., and 6¾ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:00 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot;] for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 6:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M. and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 5 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm and occupied by them in connection with said furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.
The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle Furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot without division.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor and the Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.
Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.
The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow ware, &c., are as follows: for purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., August 4th, 1860.
JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next. Dated New-York, the 18th day July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.
ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
Executor of said deceased.
my31 law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. [illegible] First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.
MARY COLYER, Administratrix,
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her residence, No. 161 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
Administratrix.
je14-law6mTh

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATH, Dentist,
No. 322 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's splendid and powerful screw steamer
PRINCE ALBERT
will leave, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. Johns, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.
Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.
Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and [illegible].
Passage in the third class can be secured to bring persons out from Galway for $32 50; from Dublin, 36; from Belfast, $37; from Londonderry, $37 50; from Waterford, $37; from Limerick, $35.
For freight or passage apply on board of the ship, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS & SWEENEY,
No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN,
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander,
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 11.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail Steamship ILLINOIS,
Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier 3, North River, New-York, at 2 P. M., SATURDAY, August 11, with MAILS, Passengers, and Specie, for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.		TO HAVRE.	
1st Cabin	$75	1st Cabin	$80
3d Cabin	30	3d Cabin	35

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Steamship VANDERBILT sails September 8.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $26; Knoxville, $25 50; Atlanta, Geo., $21; Augusta, $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leave every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R.
Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 369 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PATENT EXCELSIOR
DOOR SPRING HINGES.
The best invention for closing doors effectually and without violence. Invaluable for all public offices, ferry and railroad waiting-rooms, railroad cars, steamboats, hotels, nurseries and sick rooms.
For sale at the following places in New-York:
Messrs. Many, Baldwin & Many, No. 49 John-st.
Messrs. Wm. N. Seymour & Co., 4 Chatham-square.
Messrs. Nathusius & Kugler, No. 10 Division-st.
Messrs. Patterson Bros., No. 27 Park-row.
Messrs. Charles H. McIntyre, No. 304 Hudson st.
For sale in Philadelphia at the stores of
Messrs. Field & Hardie, Market st.
Messrs. James Leslie, Jr., Market-st.
Messrs. Benjamin Richardson, South 2d-st.
For sale in Boston by
Messrs. Andrew J. Wilkinson & Co., No. 2 Washington-st., and at the leading hardware stores generally.
The spring hinges can be seen in operation at Mr. A. Mataran's Hotel, No. 31 Beekman-st.
The trade only supplied by
Sole manufacturers under the patent right. LALANCE & GROSJEAN, No 70 Beekman-st., New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON, "PERU" "BB" and STIFTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYPE ELT and E BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 384 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF G. D. DAVIS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. MILO PRATT is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and sign its name in liquidation.
G. D. DAVIS,
M. PRATT.
New-York, July 15, 1860.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned will continue the manufacturing of Skirt Wire of the late firm of G. D. Davis & Co. at his new factory, No. 1,360 Broadway, corner 37th-st., with office No. 347 Broadway.
A continuance of the favors heretofore shown the late firm is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly attended to. M. PRATT.
New-York, July 15, 1860.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN GREEN," Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP. [illegible] feet long, [illegible] beam, [illegible]. Engine 36 inch cylinder, [illegible] feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zeroga's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. [illegible], will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11		A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 6¼		A. M.
Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 12½		A. M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 7		A. M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 12½		P. M.	Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 7		A. M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 1		P. M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 7½		A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 9		A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9		A. M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 7½		A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 2		P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6		A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 12, 4		P. M.
Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 6¾		A. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, P. Bay only, 7½		A. M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 16, 7:40		A. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 3		P. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7:40		A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 2		P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 8		A. M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 3		P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8		A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 3		P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 4½		P. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 3		P. M.
			Saturday, Aug. 18, 3½		P. M.
			Monday, Aug. 20, 6¼		A. M.
			Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6½		A. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st., N. R.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 7		A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 6		P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 7½		A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11		A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 9, 8		A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 8, 11½		A. M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 9		A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 9, 12		M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 9¼		A. M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 1		P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 3½		P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9¼		A. M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 4½		P. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 12		M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3½		P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6		A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 15, 3½		P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 15, 6½		A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 3½		P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 7		A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 3½		P. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 8		A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 4		P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 8		A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 6½		P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4½		P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7		A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 10½		A. M.
			Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11		A. M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONNECTING with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 6 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. 75 cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6¼. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMMODIOUS, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. E. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

HUNTRESS! CHOLERA BANKS.—THE steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, will make an Excursion to the above Banks on FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 10, 1860, leaving Jackson-st. at 5½ o'clock; Peck-slip, at 6 o'clock; Spring-st., North River, at 6½ o'clock; Pier No. 4, North River, at 7 o'clock precisely. Bait, lines and refreshments can be had on board. Fare, $1. WALTER D. [illegible] BOGGS, JOSEPH DUVALL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FAMILY MARKET FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE first floor and basement, 30x75 feet, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., known as the Ferrin Market, under a lease at a very low rate for two years from 1st May, 1860. The premises are perfectly fitted up, having marble-top stalls, marble-top meat and fish stands, oyster box, refrigerator, patent ice-house, wooden awnings, office desk, &c., &c. Also, horse, wagon carts, sleigh, harness, baskets, &c., &c., together with the book accounts and good-will of the business, being the entire copartnership interest, which is offered for sale to reliable parties on favorable terms. The list of customers is unsurpassed for wealth and respectability, insuring a large and profitable business when properly attended to. Apply to J. H., Box No. 128 Post-office.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The club-house, with bar and fixtures, billiard room; a boat-builder's shop with out-buildings; water privileges, with yachts, boats, timber, spars, sails, rigging, &c.; all complete for the business, at the foot of Court-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the Excelsior Base Ball grounds, now doing a business of $6,000 a year. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. A good vessel of 75 or 90 tons would be taken in trade. For particulars, apply to D. T. EASTON, No. 17 Wall-st., or to SMEDLEY & LENOX, at Club-house.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with a cash capital of $40,000 to $100,000, to do an exclusively cash business, established for over twenty years, and paying from 30 to 40 per cent. profit. The best of references given and required. No attention will be paid to answers which do not give real name and number. Address Box No. 1310, lower Post-office.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE.—The stock, fixtures, lease and good will of an established business can be purchased on favorable terms. Required capital in cash moderate. Location one of the best on Broadway for either wholesale or retail, or both. Address at once Box No. 749 Post-office.

MILLINERY STORE—LEASE, STOCK AND fixtures of a first-class business store in Brooklyn, near the City Hall; the store is large, with handsome window and fixtures for dry goods men. Rent $300. Address F. B., Box No. 180 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $1,500 TO $1,200, in a good paying business. Store in the Bowery, with work shops. Address J. B. Box No. 178 Times Office.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600, No. 48 Cedar-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."
THE PEOPLE WILD WITH EXCITEMENT
To see the immense collection of LIVING WONDERS, and enjoy the amusing performances at this Museum, where all the appliances of science and art are adopted to KEEP COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
Look over this list of Living Wonders and see if the world furnishes another establishment where so much is to be seen FOR A "QUARTER":
GIANT BABY, Great Living BLACK SEA LION, Living WHAT IS IT? a Man Monkey, ALBINO FAMILY, white as snow, though born of parents as black as ebony; LIVING SEAL, ANGEL FISH, LIVING SKELETON, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, MONSTER SNAKES, BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY, 850,000 CURIOSITIES from every part of the Globe.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
in the [illegible] AFTERNOON at [illegible] and every EVENING at [illegible] worth's late WOOD'S MINSTRELS, in which [illegible] blend HARMONY, WIT, EXTRAVAGANZA, &c., &c., to the amusement and delight of their audiences.
All these for 25 cents! Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
OPEN AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING.

"MAY THE BEST MAN WIN."
JOHN C. HEENAN'S RECEPTION FESTIVAL,
AT
JONES' WOOD,
Will take place on
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 13, 1860,
when he will be assisted by
JOHN McDONALD,
EDWARD PRICE,
JAMES CUSICK,
and C. F. OTTIGNON.
All prominent professors of the manly art.
DODWORTH'S DOUBLE BAND, of 60 performers, will furnish appropriate music.
There will be COMFORTABLE SEATS for 5,000 persons, exclusively for LADIES and the GENTLEMEN accompanying them; and the grounds will be so arranged that
50,000 SPECTATORS
Can see perfectly.
The main feature of the day will be a PERFECT REPRESENTATION of the
INTERNATIONAL CONTEST
Between Messrs HEENAN and SAYERS,
With all the incidents of that memorable event, divested of its actually disagreeable features.
The several professors named above will also
TRY THEIR HANDS WITH THE CHAMPION.
One pleasing event will be the PRESENTATION OF one purse of
THE CHAMPION FUND,
Embracing all the contributions made to Mr. Heenan up to date.
The 2d and 3d av. cars, and a number of steamboats, will make extra trips to and from Jones' Wood, on the day of the Festival.
Tickets, 25 cents.
Ladies' Amphitheatre and Balcony Seats, 25 cents extra.
Carriages to the Grounds, 25 cents extra.
AN OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS, Amphitheatrical and Balcony Seats, is open at No. 499 Broadway.
Packages of Tickets and places may also be secured.
The most effective measures have been made to secure good order, the whole management being placed under the immediate supervision of Messrs. JAMES M. NIXON and HENRY WOOD.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager .... Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director .... Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist .. J. E. Hayes | Prompter .... T. B. Cline

CONTINUED SUCCESS
THURSDAY, Aug. 9.
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

Mrs. JOHN WOOD	as	Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON	as	Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK	as	Murcott
Mr. PETERS	as	Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT	as	Coyle
Mr. STODDART	as	Sir Edward
Mrs. CHANFRAU	as	Eugenia
Mrs. VINING	as	Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON	as	Augusta

AND
MISS SARA STEVENS as Mary Meredith
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER.
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
but one of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
previous to their departure for Europe.
TWO COMIC PANTOMIMES on the same evening.
THIRD AND LAST NIGHT
of the MAGIC PILLS,
with its splendid effects, transformations, tricks and fancies.
FIRST NIGHT OF
NICODEMUS,
with splendid groupings by the
MARTINETTI FAMILY.
REMEMBER!
REMEMBER!
Last night but nine of
THE RAVELS.

CLOSING EXHIBITION
OF
STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
ON
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
13th, 14th and 15th inst.,
THE LAST OPENING OF THE SHIP
PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND
On the 16th instant.
Visitors will find steamboats at the wharf, foot of Hammond-st., every half hour from 8 A. M. until 5:30 P. M.
Tickets may be obtained on the wharf at 50 cents each. Children under twelve years of age, half price.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT
OF
W. J. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT will be presented to the patrons of this
POPULAR SUMMER THEATRE,
A beautiful drama by Brougham called
O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
PHELIM O'FLANNIGAN .... Mr. FLORENCE.
THRICE MARRIED.
CARLOTTA, a Costumier .... Mrs. FLORENCE
GUSTAVUS, a Zouave .... Mr. FLORENCE
PEPPA NENA, a Spanish Dancer .... Mrs. FLORENCE
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
PEG ANN, a Yankee gall with songs ... Mrs. FLORENCE
BARNEY, an Irish boy .... Mr. FLORENCE
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

REOPENING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That in order to comply with the strongly-expressed wishes of the public,
The
GREAT EASTERN
will be
THROWN OPEN TO INSPECTION
For the last three days of her stay in New-York, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August.
VISITORS will be admitted between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., at a charge of
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
CHILDREN HALF-PRICE.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON .... Lessee and Manager
THE FOX HUNTER'S HOLIDAY;
OR,
THE SPORTS OF MERRIE ENGLAND.
For two nights more.
ZOYARA,
ROBINSON,
The HANLONS.
And all the Forty Stars.
On SATURDAY, at the MATINEE,
CINDERELLA
Will be produced with grand effect.
PIGMY PONIES and GOSSAMER CHARIOTS.
FIFTY CHILDREN.
Admission .... 50 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th st., near 6th-av.
THE LUBIN BROTHERS EVERY EVENING.
ELECTRICITY, NECROMANCY,
and
VENTRILOQUISM.
PROMENADE CONCERT,
by J. F. STRATTON'S
UNRIVALED PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA.
Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATER.
Sole Proprietors .... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1860,
The performances will commence with
MIANTINIMO.
To be succeeded by
THE AVENGER.
Concluding with ROBERT MACAIRE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
No. 548 BROADWAY.
This unrivaled collection of 150 Paintings and Statues is open day and evening, (admission 25c.,) and includes:
PAUL AKER'S .... DEAD PEARL DIVER.
ANGELINA'S .... EVE.
CRAWFORD'S .... DANCING JENNY.
BARBEE'S .... FISHER GIRL.

MISS ADELINA PATTI
Will give one
GRAND CONCERT IN SARATOGA
On THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 9,
And in NEWPORT on TUESDAY, 14th inst.,
Under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

GOLDSMITH'S STEREOSCOPIC MUSEUM, Nos. 321 and 323 Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st. A splendid exhibition of the World of Nature and of Art. Open from 8 A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents; season, 50 cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
No. 360 CANAL-ST.

MACHINERY.

A MODEL STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 1, EIGHT-INCH, SIX Roll Planing Machine, [illegible]. Apply at Columbia Planing Mill, Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. E. BOARDMAN, No. 186 Broadway, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of [illegible]. [illegible]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

MESSINA STILL NEAPOLITAN.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ROME.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool 28th, via Queenstown 29th, arrived here at 3 A. M. to-day.

The R. M. steamship *Persia* from New-York arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

The steamship *Parana* from New-York *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway 28th.

The *Europa* passed July 29, 8:50 P. M., 35 miles from Queenstown, steamship *Etna* from New-York; Aug. 4, lat. 45 54, long. 56 46, bark *Gazelle* of Charlestown, bound West.

The news is quite meagre.

There is no change to note in the Syrian question. Conferences were being held at Paris, relative to intervention, and it was expected that a Convention would soon be signed.

It was supposed that the Sultan will decline the intervention.

It is asserted that the Neapolitans still held Messina, and that GARIBALDI was there.

It was reported that he was wounded at Melazzo, where the losses of the Sicilians were heavy.

Advices from Rome report that a seditious bill had been posted there, announcing an approaching revolution.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 5,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather has been unfavorable for the crops, heavy showers having fallen; but it is now finer.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report FLOUR firm, at Tuesday's advance; American, 27s.@29s. 6d. WHEAT steady, at Tuesday's advance, and 1d.@2d. additional for White; Red, 10s. 10d.@11s. 2d.; White, 11s. 6d.@12s. 9d. CORN declined 3d; mixed, 30s.@30s. 3d.; yellow, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d.; white, 34s.@35s.

To-day the Breadstuffs market has been generally firm. CORN dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report BEEF heavy, at 57s. 6d.@69s. PORK dull but steady. BACON quiet. LARD buoyant, at 59s. 6d.@63s., and holders demanding an advance. TALLOW quiet; North American, 53s. 6d.@54s. CHEESE easier under large supplies, but prices unchanged.

To-day the market has been quite dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars report ASHES slightly lower, with more doing; Pots, 28s. 6d.@29s.; Pearls, 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d.; closing firmer and holders asking higher rates. SUGAR firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull and prices barely maintained; Carolina, 23s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES, £9 for Western American; Linseed Oil dull and unchanged. COD OIL—Sales unimportant. SPERM OIL, £93@£96. ROSIN dull and slightly lower; common, 4s. 3d.@4s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 31s. TEA slow of sale at unchanged rates.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports WHEAT advanced 1s.@2s., closing with a declining tendency; White, 55s.@58s.; Red, 53s.@56s. FLOUR, 28s.@30s. IRON steady, at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for both rails and bars. PIG IRON steady, at 52s. 6d. SUGAR quiet. TALLOW steady, at 52s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 32s. 6d.@33s. COFFEE steady. INDIGO—Sales closed, establishing a general decline of 2d. to 1s. LINSEED CAKES, 5s.@7s. 6d., and for American in barrels, 10s. 5d. FISH OILS steady. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. RICE steady. TEA quiet, at 1s. 5d. for Common Congou.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market was generally unchanged.

The Bullion in the Bank had decreased £93,000.

Consols closed on Saturday at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93¼ for account.

BARINGS' quote Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 2½d.; Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

HAVRE MARKETS

For the week including July 25.

COTTON declined 1f.; New-Orleans *Tres Ordinaire* 99f. *Bas* 84f. Sales of the week, 5,500 bales; stock, 242,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS dull. ASHES dull. COFFEE heavy, and quotations barely maintained. OILS dull, and unchanged. RICE dull, but firm. SUGAR firm. LARD dull, and nominal. WHALEBONE nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report a limited business at previous rates.

BELL & SON report State Stocks in improved demand. Railroad Securities in better request at slightly better prices.

The latest sales reported by the *Times* are of Illinois Central shares at 35½@35¾ discount; Illinois Central 7's at 75@85; Erie shares at 19, and New-York Central shares at 74@78.

The Long Branch "Murder."

THE AFFAIR PRONOUNCED A HOAX.

The "mysterious circumstances" connected with the supposed murder of some unknown person at Long Branch, on Sunday night last, continued to agitate the people of the immediate neighborhood of the supposed crime until yesterday. The bloody woodpile stick besmeared with hair, the blood-stains in the boat, the stained "cob" with which the victim was supposed to have been gagged before he was finally knocked on the head; the pistol-shots which were heard by the servants, and the evidence of a struggle in the sand—all furnished material for exciting more or less learned discussion among both the visitors and citizens of the place. The Coroner, anxious to show all due diligence in his first case, was promptly on hand, and took into his possession such material proofs of crime as he could obtain. Investigation was also made in all directions with a view, first to discover the "body," and second to ascertain if anybody was missing. The roll was called at all the boarding-houses, and, so far as could be ascertained, every person who had visited the place and registered themselves, answered to their names, or had paid their bills and gone home. The "Southern Planter" who had been run short of funds, and sent for and received a three thousand dollar (!) remittance, with the knowledge of his servant, could not be found, though he was diligently sought after by several anxious landlords; the "darkies" who were missing "that morning" went out a little earlier than usual to take a much-needed bath, and came back in season to wait on the breakfast-table—in a word, nothing whatever could be discovered to confirm the theory that anybody had been foully dealt with, and the impression is now universal that the whole affair was a wanton and mischievous hoax, got up by some brainless fellows to create a sensation, and possibly with the stupid design of drawing a crowd to the place. The evident *arrangement* of the mysteries of the bloody stick, &c., with a view to attract, instead of escaping detection of the crime, now fully satisfies every one that it was a wicked, though too successful hoax, and the citizens, instead of offering a reward for the "body," are more inclined to search out the authors of the mischief and visit exemplary punishment on them for the injury inflicted on the place. From cautious remarks of certain persons, overheard by a well-known gentleman who come up yesterday from Long Branch, he was satisfied that the blood seen in the boat was imported in a quart bottle from a neighboring slaughter-house, and that all the bloody details were got up for effect. With this view of the matter, and in the absence of all clue to any crime, the affair will be permitted to subside.

A Chapter of Misfortunes.

JEALOUSY, MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOUNDBROOK, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1860.

Our village has recently been the scene of a murder, a suicide, and of an unsuccessful attempt at suicide. Last week, COE LEWIS, long jealous of his wife, strangled her to death, and then killed himself. Yesterday, a Mrs. DOBSON attempted to poison herself by taking laudanum. The following are the circumstances which impelled her to the act. Mr. and Mrs. DOBSON have lived here for three years, during which time Mr. DOBSON has been employed as boatman on the canal, and more recently as laborer in a saw-mill. For the last three months Mrs. DOBSON has been visiting her brother in Warren County, Penn. and during her absence Mr. D. boarded with a woman, with whom, it is rumored, he was improperly intimate. Eight days ago, Mrs. DOBSON returned home, and was not met very cordially by her husband, who declared his intention of having her return to her brothers' home, since he had made up his mind to go to Mississippi, where he would have no need of her for the present. Gossipping neighbors increased her trouble by circulating rumors concerning Mr. DOBSON's conduct with the woman with whom he had boarded; so that on Wednesday the unfortunate woman determined to end her existence and misery together. She procured a bottle of laudanum at a grocery, and having returned home, drank it; soon afterwards she was found in a stupor by her next-door neighbor, who went to call on her. Dr. SMITH, the oldest physician of the place, was called in, and happily succeeded, by the usual appliances, in relieving the woman of the drug which she had taken. She is this morning convalescent.

On Monday, a boy fell from a canal boat just opposite this place, and was drowned. This occurrence completes a chapter of unpleasant incidents which our town has never before been called upon to record in so brief a period. TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF AN M. E. MISSION CHURCH.—The corner-stone of an M. E. Mission Church in Twenty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop JANES, with appropriate ceremonies. There were some two hundred persons present—mostly ladies interested in the success of the Mission. The exercises were commenced with prayer by Dr. OSBORN, and singing by the congregation. Dr. THOMPSON, of the *Christian Advocate*, delivered a brief address, after which Rev. Mr. FERRIS, pastor of the Mission Church, made a statement of the organization and progress of the Mission. It was organized about three years ago, and at that time the congregation worshiped in a little wooden church, situated near the site of the building now in progress. Last year the little church was burned down. The Mission Society, which numbers about 100 members, afterwards purchased the present site, at a cost of about $8,000, and the building now in progress of erection, would, it was estimated, cost about $6,000. The first story of the building is already up, occupying 50 feet of front by 100 feet in depth and 11 feet in height. It is not the intention of the Trustees, at present, to raise it beyond the first story, unless $3,000 additional is subscribed to enable the work to proceed. In case that amount is not now guaranteed, a temporary roof will be constructed the floor and ceiling of the first story finished, and the congregation will worship there until the building shall have been completed. It is to be built of brick, the front to be trimmed with Nova Scotia stone. When Mr. FERRIS had concluded his remarks, a collection was taken up; an address was delivered by Bishop JANES, who also laid the corner-stone, after which the congregation separated.

FESTIVAL OF ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH.—A festival in aid of the funds of the School of the Sisters of Mercy, attached to St. Lawrence Catholic Church, was held at Conrad's Yorkville Park yesterday. There was a large and select party in attendance, composed chiefly of the members of the Church and their friends. Among those present were Fathers QUARTER and BYRNES, the pastor and associate pastor of the Church, and preachers NELIGAN, KINSALA, BEACHAM, MCNULTY, PHALON and others. The proceedings were arranged and conducted by an efficient Committee under the direction of Mr. DENNIS MCCARTHY, School Commissioner of the Nineteenth Ward, and reflected great credit on all connected with them. The festivities commenced at an early hour in the morning, and consisted principally of dancing, at which some of the fair daughters of Erin distinguished themselves. Shelton's Band was engaged for the occasion, and discoursed very fine music during the entire day. The dancing was kept up until a late hour in the evening, when the company separated, all highly gratified with the day's amusement.

STAMPEDE FROM DINING-SALOON—The patronizers of a Fulton-street restaurant were treated to something during lunch time yesterday which was not mentioned upon the bill of fare. The place was filled with hungry customers, and the din made by the busy waiters in calling for their orders was at its height, when a large slice of the ceiling came down with a crash, but fortunately did no other damage than the fracture of some crockery and the spoiling of a few dinners. In an instant everybody rushed into the street, under the impression that the building was falling upon them, many making an exit through the windows. By the time the room was cleared, however, it became apparent that there was no cause for the stampede, and the diners returned to finish their dinners, and help digestion by laughing at the fright which had disturbed them.

OPENING OF THE NEW TOMPKINS MARKET.—The large and handsome iron building, which has been so long in course of erection, on the site of the old Tompkins Market, corner of Third-avenue and Sixth-street, intended for a new market of that name, was, yesterday, fully opened for business purposes, and was visited by a large concourse of people. Most of the stands have already been rented, and the whole of them, when stocked with the different vendibles pertaining to a market of the first class, will present a highly attractive appearance. The old sheds temporarily erected for market purposes during the construction of the new building in the little park, adjoining the Cooper Institute, have been removed. The ground on which they stood is to be thoroughly cleaned, and the gutters sprinkled with lime. The improvement to the neighborhood, not only by the imposing appearance of the new building, but by the demolition of the unsightly sheds, is very great.

MUSIC TRADE CONVENTION.—The fifth annual meeting of the Board of Music Trade of United States and Canadas took place yesterday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Representatives were present from Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Cleveland, Toronto, Louisville, Baltimore and St. Louis. The objects of these meetings are to secure a uniform system of prices, and regulations for exchange, and are similar to those of the annual trade sales of the Book Trade, inasmuch as many thousand dollars' worth of music changes hands during the meeting. The exchanges of yesterday amounted to about $300,000. The business was, however, of a private nature, and representatives of the Press were not admitted. The Convention will elect new officers for the ensuing year, have a social dinner, and visit the Mauch Chunk Coal Mines, in Pennsylvania.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was again "the hottest day yet this season," taking precedence over Monday and Tuesday. The thermometer in the shade, at some places about the City, stood, at 2 P. M., at 95 degrees. DELATOUR's, in Wall-street, has always been noted as the coolest spot, owing, it is said, to the quantity of ice he has in store for the concoction of his various beverages; but even there, at noon, yesterday, the mercury shot up to 90. The effect of this continuous heat on the animal economy was plainly visible in the enervated appearance not only of pleasure-seekers, but of usually energetic business men. A good rain storm, and a considerable depression of the temperature, are devoutly to be wished for.

DEATH OF COL. RYAN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Col. JAMES RAGGETT RYAN, late commander of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, died at his residence, No. 109 Leonard-street, on Tuesday, in the forty-first year of his age. He was a native of Kilkenny County, Ireland, but came to this country while quite young. Formerly he was Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, in Cherry-street, but recently devoted his attention to the book-binding business, in which he was extensively engaged at the time of his death. He served over seven years in the State Militia, in which he was an estimable citizen and an excellent officer.

SUNDAY TRAINS ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—The Sunday half-hourly trains on the Harlem Railroad will hereafter run to Harlem Bridge, connecting at that point with the steamboats running to High Bridge. These Sunday trains will stop at Seventy-first-street, (Central Park station) Eighty-sixth-street, (Yorkville) and One Hundred and Ninth-street, both ways. From 1 till 7 o'clock, special trains will leave Thirty-second-street for Central Park every fifteen minutes, the Fourth-avenue cars starting from the Astor House every two minutes, connecting with the trains.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.—About 7 o'clock last evening GEORGE RUPERT, a German, 19 years of age, residing at No. 13 Avenue A, committed suicide by poisoning himself, it is supposed, with arsenic. Deceased had been ill for a long time, and lately he had been much dispirited in consequence of his affliction. This fact, probably, prompted the act of self-destruction.

ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT ON THE TAPIS.—A rumor was current last night among sporting circles that two third-rate pugilists, known as BILLY DONNELLY and GEORGE FOX, had arranged for a "mill" this morning at Weehawken. The Police were put on the *qui vive*, and it is probable that the intentions of the ruffians were thwarted.

A CITY WITHOUT A MAYOR.—There was no Mayor again yesterday in the City Hall, and business was mostly at a standstill in consequence. Mayor WOOD is at Saratoga, where he has been several days, and the "Acting Mayor," Alderman PECK, on account of sickness in his family, did not make his appearance.

LAUNCH.—The steamship *Guadalquivir* will be launched from the Westervelt Ship-yard to-day, (Thursday,) at 2¼ P. M.

The New Catholic Cathedral.

WORK SUSPENDED BY ORDER OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Archbishop HUGHES has written the following letter to the editor of his organ in this City:

SIR: The new Cathedral on Fifth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first-street, has already begun to attract public attention, and even admiration, as a great monument of art and science not unworthy the Metropolis of the United States. I regret, but not very deeply, that for the present the work must be temporarily suspended. The walls are now some ten or eleven feet, on an average, over the surface, and give an earnest of what the structure will be when finished. But it is known to all the Catholics of New-York that, whether it should ever be completed or not, I will never allow the laborer to be defrauded of his wages in carrying on the work, and, consequently, whenever the funds are too low to pay the laborer the work must stop.

This happens to be the case at the present time. The expenses preparatory were very considerable. The removal of the superincumbent rock on the whole surface was quite a serious item in the expenses. Next, the excavation of the foundations down to the solid rock, and here and there a dip of earth between two slides of rock, meeting each other at the base, added not a little to the expense. Finally, however, the base course of granite was laid, and the sacred edifice began to rise, slowly, indeed, but yet day by day, so as to interest the eye of even the casual spectator.

The plan originally proposed by me was that the patrons of the first year, subscribing $1,000 each, should see the result of their aggregate contributions before any appeal should be made to the patrons of the second year. The whole amount has not been paid in as yet, but it was understood that I should not call upon the subscribers except in proportion as the work rendered it necessary to have funds on hand. If there are those who have not yet paid up their subscriptions, this last remark should be taken into account. Some of them are in Europe, some absent from the City; and in general they do not know that in consequence of these circumstances the work has to be suspended for a time. But there is no doubt of their meeting their engagements, whether as expressed in direct communication, or implied by promises made through other parties. I shall not call upon the second year's patrons until this matter of the first shall be ultimately disposed of. Many persons have offered their contributions of $500 and $200 to aid the work, but the acceptance of these sums would be entirely out of my plan of carrying it forward.

On the other hand, many of our people are out of town; the season is hot; my own health is not very robust; and before appealing to the patrons of the new Cathedral for the second year, I must see the final result of the generous subscriptions made for the first; and probably that will bring us to the middle, or the third week of October of the coming Autumn. In the mean time, I do not think it is much to be regretted that the building should have a little repose, and time to settle on its foundations. It would be a melancholy thing, hereafter, to find fissures or breaks in the walls of such an edifice as has been contemplated on the foundations of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral.

I will make one further remark, and that is, that since COLUMBUS discovered this continent, there has been no example of such generosity as that by which seventy-three persons in New-York, out of a population of between two and three hundred thousand Catholics, have paid for the expenses of carrying on the new cathedral up to its present condition. On the anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone, namely, the 15th inst., Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the names of all the original subscribers or patrons of the first year, engrossed on parchment, shall be deposited in the cavity of that stone, and the wall built over it to the average height of the other portions of the structure. Other names have since been added to that noble list of first subscribers, and they too shall be recorded.

Of course, on the list of subscribers that is to remain outside of the corner stone, the names only of those who shall have paid can be inscribed. But the first intention, and the noble impulse that actuated the primary patrons of the new Cathedral, are entitled to the respect of being incorporated and recorded in the corner stone, which, in all probability, will never be disturbed by human agency.

† JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1860.

Meeting of the Tanners' Association.

OUR SOLE-LEATHER TO BE CURTAILED—MODERATION RECOMMENDED IN THE PURCHASE OF HIDES.

The sole-leather Tanners of the States of New-York and Pennsylvania held a semi-annual meeting in the Astor House yesterday afternoon. Mr. LEWIS NORTHRUP, President of the Association, who occupied the Chair, stated, at the opening of the meeting, that there was an impression abroad that some of the members of the Association had not acted honestly in regard to the curtailment of the manufacture of sole-leather, recommended at the last meeting of the Association. It will be remembered, by those interested, that at the meeting of the Association in March last resolutions were adopted unanimously recommending, in consequence of the flooded state of the market, a curtailment of thirty-five per cent. in the manufacture of sole-leather. The members had just ceased to manufacture the article, when the Western tanners exported it in abundance to New-York—perpetuating the over-stock which the Association intended to reduce. The efforts of the Association, however, to equalize the stock were only partially paralyzed by the action of outside tanners. The present reduced stock of sole-leather on hand, it is said, will prevent the reduction in the price of leather which the recent failures of some members of the trade in Great Britain might otherwise create.

Mr. ROBINSON said, that although the Association might direct measures for the protection of the trade, it must be remembered that it comprised only a small portion of the tanners in this country. Those not belonging to the Association, would, of course, continue to send their stock to the New-York Market. Nevertheless, he thought that if he had forty tanners in the City, whom he could name, to agree with him, he would not care for the efforts of those opposed to the interests of the Association. He finally recommended a curtailment in the tanning of sole-leather for the next three years.

The President expressed the opinion that any attempt to curtail the demand for sole-leather would prove a failure. It was suggested that, in consequence of recent failures in England, three-fourths of the leather exported would be returned. The President had no fear of such a result.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. JACKSON, and adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Association who have conformed to the policy of curtailment in manufacturing, which was recommended and inaugurated at the last meeting, have great reason for self-congratulation. That the experience of the last five months, and the present condition of the hide and leather markets, fully demonstrate the wisdom of such policy, and show that a more general conformity to such policy would have resulted still more to the advantage of the trade. Also,

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with those tanners who, thinking themselves wiser than their generation, declined to pursue the policy of curtailment, and trust that the entire trade will soon acknowledge the expediency of a concert of action where there is such a community of interest.

A document presented by Mr. KIERSTED, the Vice-President of the Association, was read. It contained the following:

"We find on referring to our banking associations, our merchants and manufacturing companies, that they have an established system at least once each year, to make a complete statement of their affairs, the exact cost of conducting their business, the value and cost of its productions, and the profits or losses resulting therefrom. Is such a course pursued by all our tanners? If not, should we not, without delay, mend our ways?"

Another document from Mr. KIERSTED, contained the following:

"In consequence of the rapid advance on the price of hides of 12 cents per pound in 1852, to 38 cents in 1857—with a corresponding advance in leather—creating a period of large profits, which stimulated capital to seek tanning as a desirable business, and which was favored by new railroads being built, making a large district of country accessible to market, all of which combined has multiplied tanneries to such an extent that, when all operate fully, the production of Sole-Leather far exceeds the amount needed for consumption. The expansion has not been confined to this country, but extends to England, and other portions of Europe, which fully explodes the idea that went forth a few years since among the tanners, that the production of hides is not equal to the supply of leather needed, and proves the fact that the increase in manufacturing facilities has created the great demand for hides, and that it was not caused by the actual demand for consumption, which is also made evident by the fact that the hides for a time were worth nearly as much as the leather made from them. It also proves that it does not add to the value of hides to make them into leather, when the leather is not needed for use. If the tanners buy no more hides than may be necessary to make the amount of leather needed for consumption, it would leave a surplus of hides in the market, which will keep the price of hides moderate. The true interests of tanners will be most promoted by curtailing their operations."

The Executive Committee reported that they had received reports from fifty-eight tanners, representing a tanning capacity of 1,542,000 hides, stating that 949,629 sides had been worked therein from 1st September, 1859, to 1st July, 1860.

Mr. JACKSON gave notice that, at the next meeting he should move for a repeal of Art. 4, Sec. 4, of the Constitution, as follows:

"Each member of this Association pledges and binds himself morally and faithfully to adhere to, and carry out any course of action deemed prudent and expedient to promote the profit and interest of its members, as adopted by a majority."

Several members expressed themselves in favor of the repeal of the article.

The members then adjourned to meet again at the same place on the second Wednesday in February.

Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and received the first quarterly report made by Sergeant LORD, of the Sanitary Squad. The report includes the operations of the Squad up to the 1st inst., and shows that the total number of nuisances abolished, and dangerous buildings made, secure, is 5,819. In regard to steam boilers the Sergeant was unable to make a correct return.

The building No. 29 Broad-street having recently been leased as a Station-house for the First Precinct Police, a resolution was adopted authorizing Messrs. Berrean & Keyser to fit it up for the purpose, in conformity with plans submitted, at an expense of $3,565.

A communication was received from Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, complaining that his Station-house was almost unfit for occupancy, and suggesting that, for $50, the cells could be removed to the yard, and the place be made tenable.

A number of patrolmen were transferred from one precinct to another, after which the Board adjourned.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF AN INFANT IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

The circumstances attending the death of ROBERT FOSTER, an infant four days old, are at present under investigation by Coroner GAMBLE. From the information so far obtained, it appears that the parents of deceased reside at No. 159 West Eleventh-street, and the child being supposed to need medical attention, Dr. BUCK, of Grand-street, physician to the family, was sent for. He, however, was out of town, and having arranged with Dr. ALLEN to attend his patients, that gentleman called to see the babe, and prescribed for it a mixture containing two grains of opium, with directions to administer it in four doses. The father of the child procured the medicine from a druggist at No. 163 Avenue-A, who remarked upon being informed that it was intended for a child, that the quantity was much too large, and seemed reluctant to make up the prescription. He finally, however, handed it to Mr. FOSTER, but the latter having been alarmed at the hesitation of the druggist to give him the medicine, determined to administer to the infant only one-half of the quantity which the physician had directed. Soon after having done so, the child was thrown into convulsions and died. Dr. ALLEN was summoned before its death, and it is said that he remarked that the little sufferer was under the effects of poison, and that there had been no necessity to give it medicine at all, but that he had ordered the prescription to satisfy its mother. The quantity of opium thus prescribed is said to have been sufficient for an adult, and Dr. ALLEN will be called upon to explain his reasons for making an error which has resulted so sadly. On account of the necessary absence of a member of the jury, Coroner GAMBLE has adjourned the inquest for a few days. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made an examination of the body of the infant, but failed to discover any disease sufficient to have caused its death. The Doctor has, as yet, however, given no authoritative opinion on the subject, but it is understood that the *post-mortem* developed the fact that the intestines and stomach were much inflamed.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A CITY RAILROAD—SINGULAR VERDICT.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday finished an investigation of the circumstances attending the death of CLARA JANE BAULY, a child 7 years of age, who received fatal injuries on the 20th ult., in consequence of having been run over, near the corner of Fifty-first-street, by Car No. 9 of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, her death having resulted several days since. The accident occurred on a side track, or "switch-off," and the reason of the rather extended investigation was to satisfy the jury of the right of the Railroad Company to lay the track in question. It was not satisfactorily demonstrated at the inquest that the Company possessed any such right, consequently the jury decided upon the following verdict: "That deceased died from tetanus, the result of an injury from being run over by the Eighth-avenue car No. 9, on the 20th of July, 1860. The jury further believe that in all probability the accident would not have occurred if the extra track on which it happened had not been laid down."

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

Yesterday morning a laborer, named PATRICK SMITH, was prostrated by the heat while at work upon a building in process of construction at No. 160 East Thirty-first-street. He did not survive long after the occurrence....JAMES DONNOVAN, an Irishman, residing at No. 24 James-street, was drowned on Sunday last by accidentally falling into the water, while engaged in fishing, from a pier in the vicinity of Catharine Ferry. His body was recovered yesterday....A lad about 9 years of age, named JOHN BENNETT, was drowned a few days since, while bathing at the foot of Sixty-first street, North River, in consequence of having ventured beyond his depth. The body was recovered and removed to the residence of the parents of deceased, No. 565 Ninth-avenue....NICHOLAS SILL, a German, forty years of age, was overpowered by the sun yesterday forenoon, while he was working on board the ship *Webfoot*, at pier No. 15 East River. He died soon afterwards....On the 31st ultimo, a man named JAMES POWER, fell from a ladder at a building in course of erection in North Moore-street, and received injuries which resulted yesterday in his death. Deceased was 43 years of age.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A DESPERATE HORSE-THIEF.

On the 13th of May, Mr. Silas Gregory, of Croton Falls, lost a valuable horse, which he had every reason to believe was stolen. Indeed, he could have lost him in no other way. He communicated immediately with the police of this City, who set to work to discover and arrest the thief. Success did not crown their efforts until yesterday afternoon, when Officer Flavin, of the First Precinct, and officer Hillard, of the Mayor's Office, detected him at the foot of Forty-second-street, in the act of entering the ferry-boat for Weehawken. They at once secured him, and conveyed him to close quarters, whence he will be taken, this morning, before a magistrate. The officers then proceeded to Weehawken, where, from information they received, they found the missing horse, which they also took into custody, for the purpose of restoring it to its owner. These officers deserve great credit for their action in this matter. The thief's name is Jeremiah Waddington. He was formerly a keeper of a sailor's boarding-house in Liberty-street, and is well known as a most hardened and dangerous character.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.

Justice STEERS yesterday committed for trial a woman named Catharine McKnight, for having passed a $5 counterfeit bill on the Addison Bank, of Addison, N. Y., at the store of Charles Dorscher, No. 64 Spring-street. It is alleged that the accused knew of the worthlessness of the bill, having previously sought to pass it upon Frederick Meyer, storekeeper, at No. 28 Marion-street....The same magistrate required bail in the sum of $1,000 from John Newman, a young man from Connecticut, who, it is alleged, passed a worthless note, purporting to be the $5 issue of the Ballston Spa Bank, at the store of Nicholas Houseman, No. 117 East Broadway, and also another counterfeit $5 note, on the Merrimack Bank of Haverhill, Mass., at the store of S. N. Dodge, No. 189 Chatham-street. The prisoner found a surety for his appearance to stand a trial.

ARREST OF A YOUNG THIEF AND AN ALLEGED RECEIVER.

On Tuesday afternoon a lad, named Wm. Henry, residing at No. 186 Hester street, went into the office of Walter R. Jones, No. 244 Canal-street, and asked for a situation. He was informed that no vacancy existed, but instead of leaving the premises, he lounged about until Mr. Jones went into an adjoining room, when he seized his gold watch and chain and ran off. Subsequently the young thief was arrested by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, to whom he confessed that he had sold the watch for $5 to Jonas Solomon, keeper of a pawn-office, at No. 145 Grand-street. This information led to the arrest of the pawnbroker on a charge of having received stolen goods, and Justice WELSH held him in $500 bail to answer. Henry was fully committed him for trial.

MORE DOMICILIARY VISITS.

On Tuesday night the Police of the Eighth Ward arrested Mrs. Anna Maack, proprietoress of an alleged disreputable place at No. 30 Greene-street, and several women who boarded with her. The house had been the subject of frequent complaints in consequence of its having been a resort for degraded characters. A similar establishment, located at No. 143 Eighth street, was likewise visited on the same evening by the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, and the inmates, some sixteen in number, were apprehended. The house was kept by Mrs. Jane McCready. All the prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them, pending an investigation.

ARREST OF HOUSEBREAKERS.

Officer Hutchings, of the Ninth Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning discovered two young men, known as Richard O'Neil and Wm. H. McSauly, in the act of leaving the dwelling of Mr. James H. Lyons, No. 76 Jane-street. The officer, after some difficulty, managed to effect their arrest, and took from them a quantity of clothing, jewelry, silver plate, &c., valued in the aggregate at $300, which they had stolen. A subsequent examination of the premises showed that the burglars had entered by forcing the basement window, and that the house had been completely ransacked. The prisoners were committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ITEMS.—A number of public functionaries visited Governor SWIFT at Barren Island yesterday to examine the offal works on that Island....The Republican primary meetings are to be held on the 15th inst....A Republican ratification meeting will be held in Roslyn, L. I., to-day....A fire broke out in the ship-yard of Mr. E. WILLIAMS, at Greenpoint, yesterday morning. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $50....Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday on the body of MARGARET WELSH, 6 years old, who was drowned on Tuesday by falling into a cistern at house No. 19 Garrison-street. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered....About a dozen persons were arrested in the Ninth Ward yesterday for keeping hogs in violation of law. They were all taken before Justice CORNWELL and required to pay the usual fine of $5 each....Justice CORNWELL rendered a decision yesterday in the case of the Ninth Ward Bone-boiling establishments. He decides that they are nuisances and prejudical to the public, and has issued orders for the business to be stopped.

The Slave-Trade.

CAPTURE OF THE W. H. KILBY—HOW THE BUSINESS IS PROSECUTED—THE TRADE FLOURISHING.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, writing from on board the brig *Kilby*, at Key West, on the 25th ult., says:

"I arrived here last evening from Anguilla in the brig *Kilby*, a prize captured by the United States ship *Crusader* on the 23d, at anchor near that island. She is an herm. brig, of upwards of 200 tons burden, and is a superior vessel, well found in all respects. She has been a slaver beyond the possibility of a doubt. We found the slave deck, the peculiar galley, and the kind of food on which the traders feed their negroes, all complete. She seems to have been abandoned in a hurry. The table in the cabin was set, and food upon it. We also found the coppers in the galley full of 'scouce.' We emptied eighty full buckets, proving that this vessel must have had a large cargo on board. Her sails were all clewed up, but not furled, and she was anchored at the time of capture, in four fathoms water, close to Anguilla. At first we entertained hopes that we should find some of the negroes on the island, but a vigilant search was unsuccessful in discovering any traces of them. It was Capt. MAFFITT's opinion that the slaves had been landed on the coast of Cuba in some of the numerous schooners that infest the island. The moment we took possession, a prize crew, consisting of Lieut. J. M. DUNCAN, Mr. STACEY and seven men, were detailed to the brig, and brought her over to Key West. I think this vessel sails faster than any ship I was ever on board of. In a light breeze she reeled off eight and a half knots with ease. We dashed into Key West in fine style, with all sail set, and with the yards braced pretty well up, she fairly flew.

The recent captures have deterred slavers from coming through the old channel; and, in my opinion, instead of hugging the Cuba shore, they haul up close to St. Domingo, and cross the Banks by the Ragged Island passage in not less than five fathoms, coming out about Anguilla; and the coasting vessels sent for the purpose take off the cargoes and deposit them at their several destinations. It is no advantage to slavers to land negroes anywhere to the eastward of Nuevitas, for the reason that there are so many petty Governors and other officials, to subsidize before they get through. If the slavers do not pay the sums demanded, they are liable at any moment to have their slaves run off as legal prizes to the Government. It is not thus about the large cities and more thickly settled portions of the island. They give, say ten thousand dollars to some high official, and he protects them from molestation.

Correspondents of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Key West on the 28th and 30th of July, say:

"The slave brig found abandoned off Anguilla, on the 2d, by the steamer *Crusader*, and sent into this port under Lieut. DUNCAN, proves to be the *W. R. Kilby*, 190 tons, of Boston. She arrived here in May, 1850, and some suspicion attaching to her, she left for Tampa, whence she took cattle to Havana. Her Captain, STANLEY, died on her arriving here, and she was placed in charge of a man named HARDY, who took her to New-Orleans. Her previous history is unknown. She leaves, to-night, for New York, in consequence of the absence of Judge MARVIN, it being deemed hazardous to await the hurricane season, as well the depreciation, and injury, and expense of allowing her to remain here, awaiting his decision. The *Crusader* and *Wyandotte* are both in port, and I learn that the *Water Witch*, whilst chasing a vessel off Nuevitas, afforded the opportunity of a clear entrance to a slaver. This is one of the new moves of the games, as well as making a depôt of the English Key Anguilla. In view of the prospect of future captures, and their being landed here, as the order for Boston is withdrawn, it would seem to be due every interest that a better provision be made for the secure protection of these negroes from the incursions of persons who were anxious for their removal. There are three vessels now lying in Havana, having successfully landed their cargoes. There are a good many rumors about the negroes who left here in the ships for Africa, but I shall wait something tangible."

The Great Eastern.

WHY SHE WILL NOT VISIT BOSTON.

Messrs. Edward S. Tobey, James M. Beebee, Robert B. Forbes, Charles O. Whitmore, Osborn Howes and Samuel H. Gookin, the Committee of the Boston Board of Trade appointed to decide upon the propriety of inviting the *Great Eastern* to visit that city, deputed Messrs. C. O. WHITMORE and LORENZO SABINE to come to this City and consult with the managers of the ship. At the last meeting of the Board of Trade the annexed communication was submitted to them:

EVERETT HOUSE, New-York.

J. H. Yates, Esq., Sec. Great Steamship Company:

SIR: In our first interview with Capt. CARNAGIE, R. N., one of the Directors of your Company, we were led to believe that the *Great Eastern* would proceed from New-York to Boston, on the general terms of a guarantee from us to cover the consumption of coal, estimated at 600 tons, at $6 per ton, say $3,600. To such an arrangement we expressed our willingness to assent; and to provide for contingencies, we offered to be bound for $1,400 more, and so to execute a bond satisfactory to Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., consignees of the ship, in the sum of $5,000. As the subsequent conversations with Capt. C. are not material to the purpose of this note, we come at once to the final proposition submitted to us by that gentleman and Mr. GOOCH, another Director of your Company.

The conditions are three, and, as we understand them, substantially as follows: *First*, that we guarantee the sum of $6,500 for the ship's passage to Boston, and the same amount for her passage back to New-York, and $4,500 for each week's stay that she should remain with us, up to and including Saturday, Aug. 12. Second, that the money taken from passengers to and from Boston should be ours. Third, that the above mentioned Directors decline to visit Boston on the Company's account and risk, or on any basis other than that we have here indicated.

We have, then, to acquaint you that, in view of all the circumstances of the case, we cannot accede to the terms proposed for our consideration, and thus very respectfully terminate the negotiation. We beg to add, that the guaranty of $5,000 suggested in our *first* conversation with Capt. C. was personal, since we have no authority to bind the Board of Trade in any sum whatever; the government thereof assuming that the managing directors of the ship would be willing to exhibit her in the second commercial city of the United States, upon the representations we should be able to make, as to the certain success of the adventure; and acting upon the principle from which the Board never departs, namely, that every enterprise should be left to win its way to popular favor upon its own merits.

We are, sir, with consideration,

Your obedient servants.

(Signed) C. O. WHITMORE,
LORENZO SABINE,
In Behalf of Boston Board of Trade.

The Government of the Board, without a word further, will see the reason why the steamship *Great Eastern* departs for England without coming to Boston.

For the Committee. C. O. WHITMORE,
LORENZO SABINE.

Office Board Trade, Boston, Aug. 6, 1860.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

We cannot too strongly recommend to persons suffering with old sores, ulcers, bad legs, &c., to use HOLLOWAY'S Ointment. No other known preparation has effected such extraordinary cures. Its effect is permanent and it has never failed in the worst description of sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,

MINIATURES IN OIL, AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

Young men can learn in what pursuit they can best succeed, and parents how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, by obtaining Phrenological Examination, from FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 200 bales, including 80 bales new. Sales of three days, 1,150 bales; receipts do., 480 bales, against 450 bales the same time last year. Receipts ahead of last year 455,750 bales. Receipts of new to date, 530 bales, against 31 the same time last year. CORN advancing at 86c.@87c. Mess Pork held at $22. Lard steady; in kegs, 14c. Molasses, nothing done. Tobacco, prices stiffer but quotations unchanged. Exchange on London, 109¼@109¾, and with bills of lading 108¾@109. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½@1¼ ℔ cent. premium. Freight—Cotton, to Liverpool, ⅜d.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull at previous prices. WHEAT held generally above the views of dealers, and market therefore quiet; sales 3,600 bushels new red Winter Western, at $1 18, some holders asking $1 19@$1 20; supply comparatively light. CORN nominally 53½c.; sales 10,000 bushels Illinois, to arrive soon, on private terms. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 27c. on Flour; 8c. on Wheat; 7½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—40,200 bushels Corn. *Exports*—976 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; 45,800 bushels Corn; 900 bushels Oats. *Shipped to Montreal*—102 bbls. Flour.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced 2c.; white, $1 30 @$1 32½; red, $1 15@$1 25. CORN advancing, at 71c.@75c. WHISKY steady, at 22c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.......6½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad. 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....6 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.........4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for California, Oregon, New-Granada, the Sandwich Islands and the South Pacific, by the *Northern Light*, will close on Saturday at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'tn
City of Washingt'n	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Pacific	Aug. 14	New-York	Galway
Saxonia	Aug. 15	New-York	Hamburg
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Great Eastern	Aug. 16	New-York	MilfHaven
Prince Albert	Aug. 16	New-York	Galway
Kangaroo	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'tn
FROM EUROPE.			
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Anglo Saxon	Aug. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Etna	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 8	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.			
Karnak	Aug. 18	New-York	Havana
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Northern Light	Aug. 11	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 8.—*In steamship Europa, at Halifax, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. Carlisle and lady, Miss Maitland, Miss Dunn and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and infant, Judge Warren, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Groom, Mr. Baring, lady and servant; Messrs. Groom, Goodwin, Bubbles, Allen, Moore, Mrs. Jordan, Graham, Walton and wife, Winter, Kupper, Stickney, Healy, Butter, Burrows, Crane and son, Braggith, Spurd, Nichols, Spratt, Sears and lady, child and 2 nurses; Miler, Kirkpatrick, John Molson, J. R. Wegler and lady, Verguson, Pierce and daughter, Ridley, Gardel, Darkfield, Fredericks, Hamiltons, Logan, Hendee, Hall, Hogarth, Miss M. Hogarth, Mr. Hodges and servant, Mr. Middlewood, wife and 2 children; Mr. Lastbrown, Cooper, Daly, Hallet, Robinson, Kerr, Clantine.

AUG. 8.—*In steamship Niagara, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Bethel, Miss Boyle, Mr. Nash, 2 children and servant; J. W. Macpherson, G. Lee, S. H. Semmons, Mr. Kennedy, wife, 2 children and servant; Mr. Swan, wife and servant; Mr. Swan, Miss Macintosh, Mrs Jones, Mrs. Miller and 4 children, Miss Miller, Jas. Murphy, W. Barr, G. Troll, Mr. Ray, H. Nolan, Rev. J. Scott, Dr. Redman, Mr. Lanning, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Alexander Lausau, A. F. Saline, Mr. Wilgenstein, wife and family, and 245 steerage.

In ship Rajah, from New-Orleans—Dr. A. J. Mauran, and 10 in steerage.

In schr. E. C. Howard, from Grand Turk, T. I.—J. H. Frith, Thos. B. Crisson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 04 | Sun sets....... 7 00 | Moon rises.. 10 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 23 | Gov. Island. 1 12 | Hell Gate...... 2 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Matanzas, Liesegang, Matanzas, ——; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Emperor, Nichols, Glasgow, ——.

Barks Lapwing, Greenman, Indianola, ——; Fortune, Cutter, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Virginia, Hill, Barbados, Smith, Jones & Co.

Brigs Linda, Becher, Turks Island, F. S. Schlesinger & Son; Dutchess, Soulsby, London, C. F. Bulley; T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; W. A. Platinius, Gage, Savannah, D. C. Murray.

Schooners Northern State, Horton, Savannah, ——; Vendovi, Bray, Portland, master; Southern Belle, Smith, Charleston, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, Brooks, Liverpool July 25, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. July 26, off Waterford, at 8:30 A. M., passed the Edinburgh, bd. up. 27th, lat. 51 30, lon. 11 30, 4 A. M., passed the Persia. 28th, lat. 51 40, lon. 19, passed a steamer bd. E., supposed the Parana. Aug. 6, lat. 42, lon 64 30, 11 A. M., passed ship Celestial Empire, for New-York same day, lat. 42, lon. 64 46, at noon, passed steamship Vigo, bd. E.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse, to Isaac Odell.

Ship Vanguard, Norton, Liverpool June 22 with mdse. and passengers to A. Bell's Sons. Had almost constantly westerly winds, and been 19 ds. from the Banks, with light airs, calms and fogs. June 29, Wm. Thompson, a seaman, aged about 30, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Rajah, Bowen, New Orleans July 14, and passed l'Outre 16th, with cotton, tobacco, &c., to Wm. H. Hazard. Experienced strong N. E. winds in the Gulf. Aug. 5 3 P. M., Cape Hatteras W. by S. 30 miles, exchanged signals with steamship Massachusetts, strg. N. N. E.

Ship Hartford, Davis, Liverpool June 19, with coal to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Had light variable winds most of the passage. No date, lat. 40 25, lon. 70 30, took pilot from boat C. H. Marshall, No. 3.

Ship Corra Linn, Luther, Glasgow and Greenock June 28, left the Channel July 2, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Parthenon, (of Baltimore,) Erskine, Havana 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to John R. Dow. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Ship John Ferguson, (Br., of Greenock,) McNab, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to master. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Ship Cairo, Wooster, Rotterdam June 12, with mdse. to Muller & Kruger. Has been 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Our Union, (of Warren,) Kent, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. in co. with bark James Cook, Blanchard, for Baltimore.

Bark Golden Rule, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 20 ds., in ballast, to J. P. Joy.

Brig Tornado, (of Westport,) McCarty, Picton, N. S., 14 ds., with coal to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Alexander Milliken, (of Fairhaven,) Fish, Darien 8 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Brig A. D. Whidden (Br.,) Gamble, Aux Cayes July 15, with logwood and coffee to Delafield & Wilson.

Brig A. C. Merryman, Lothrop, Cardenas 19 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Eureka, (of Portland,) Croston, Malaga 38 ds., passed Gibraltar July 1, with fruit to C. & E. J. Peters. Has had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Schr. Major Barbour, (of New-Orleans,) Sherman, Sisal 20 ds., with mahogany, logwood, &c., to D. M. Echeverria.

Schr. E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Grand Turk, T. I., 11 ds., with 11,500 bushels salt to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Kate L. Bruce, Stone, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. J. Leman, McKenzie, Newbern, N. O. 4 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. Sardinian, (of Harrington,) Rumball, Trinidad, Cuba, July 18, with molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. John Stetson, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Maria Pike, (Tern.,) Applegate, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Rio, Day, Elizabeth City, N. C., 4 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Ella, Warren, Port-au Prince July 26, with coffee and logwood to master.

Schr. A. P. Howe, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Parker, Lubec 6 ds., with plaster and fish to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Acklam, Whelen, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Warrior, Crocket, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Victory, Murphy, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Uncle Sam, Mason, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Lion, Furbish, Rockland 4 ds., lime to master.

Schr. George Haskell, East Lime 2 ds.

SAILED—Brig Linda, for Turks Island.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Below.

Ship Graham's Polly, from Antwerp.

Brig Empress, (Br.,) from Gambia, W. C. A.—(Both by pilot-boat M. H. Grinnell, No. 1.

Ship M. E. Ludwig, Miller, Liverpool June 9.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, August 8, sunset.—Ships Morning Light, for San Francisco, passed the Bar at 12 M., and Mercury, for Havre, at 3:15 P. M. One bark going up the Bar, and one ship on the Bar, bound in. Wind moderate, S. S. W. Weather cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 8, sunset.—One brig S. of the Highlands, bound in. Wind light, S. W. Weather cloudy.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Arr. bark Itaska, Rich, Sierra Leone; ships Roanoke, Lowell, Trapani; Wilbur, Fisk, Cutler, Liverpool; schr. John Elliott, Wood, Gonaives.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Arr. brig G. L. Buckman, from Trinidad. Spoke, July 25, U. S. steamer Wyandotte, all well.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 8.—The steamship Augusta, from New-York, arr. at her wharf at 9 o'clock Tuesday night. All well.

Spoken, &c.

Cordelia—schr., hence for Glasgow, was seen Aug. 4, 20 miles E of Nantucket.

Elizabeth Cann—bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., strg. W., was seen July 23, lat. 42 25, lon. 39 45.

Havelock—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, was seen July 26, lat. 23 10, lon. 84 08.

Jane Daggett—bark, hence for Glasgow, Aug. 7, 100 miles from Sandy Hook.

Maria Morton—bark, bd. N., was passed July 29, lat. 24, lon. 82 40.

Onward—brig, bd. N., was passed July 29, lat. 24, lon. 82 40.

P. Macy—ship, strg. E., was signalized July 26, lat. 42 11, lon. 56 14.

Storm King—bark, from Mobile, for St. Jago, Cuba, July 30, lat. 30 35, lon. 74 20.

Thames—bark of Windsor, N. S., strg. W., was seen July 13, lat. 43 27, lon. 38 20.

Velma—schr., bd. N., was signalized Aug. 4, lat. 32 23, lon. 76 52.

White Cloud—bark, dismasted and water logged, was passed July 28, lat. 44 20, lon. 52 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, July 25, barks Ariel, Cheesman, for New York in 10 ds.; Charles E. Lex, for Philadelphia in 5 ds. Brig Water Witch, hence, arr. July 24. Schrs. Castor, for New-York in a few ds.; Gen. Veasie, for St. Marx, to load for Boston.

At Aux Cayes, July 15, brigs Uranus, for Boston, ldg.; Chimborazo, do., do.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—July 23, Lamplighter, at Marseilles; Sea Foam, at Celte; 26th, Athena, at Browerhaven; Hector, at Gironde; J. Godfrey, at Shields; 28th, Isaac Webb, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—28th, E. A. Southard, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—28th, Rutland, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—26th, Chicago and Camden, from Liverpool; 26th, F. B. Cutting, at do.; 27th, Vere, Thompson, do.; 26th, Regina, in the Clyde.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL,
No. 663 BROADWAY.
CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL,
No. 663 BROADWAY.
Increasing Excitement!
Increasing Excitement!
SAM COWELL All the rage.
SAM COWELL On everybody's lip.
SAM COWELL.
SAM COWELL
In everybody's mind.
SAM COWELL
In the street.
SAM COWELL
In the parlor.
SAM COWELL
Here, there,
Everywhere,
BUT ONLY
Sings at the Canterbury,
Sings at the Canterbury,
Sings at the Canterbury.
EVERY NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS, with patent repeating action and overstrung bass known for the past thirty years as among the best in the world. Improved New-York pianos. Second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos in plain or carved cases for rent; rent applied if purchased. S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated melodeons of all styles with their great improvement, the patent forte-stop. Lowest factory prices. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 426 Broome-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, to elect delegates to the Fourth and Sixth Assembly District Conventions. The polls will be open from 8 o'clock until 9½ P. M.
T. S. BENEDICT, President.
SIDNEY SMITH, } Secretaries.
IHON SHARP, }

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH some practical knowledge of business, possessing the means of influencing a considerable amount of York State trade, desires a position as salesman or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale dry goods house; City reference given. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 129 Times Office.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, stoves, glasses, curtains, kitchen-ware, &c.

A YOUNG MAN—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in Custom-house business; one who thoroughly understands the making of entries, &c., will be liberally paid. Apply, by letter, to P. B., Box No. 113 Times Office.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained on the second floor of a modern house, with board in a small family. Apply at No. 43 West 19th-st.

A LETTER FOR S. LINWOOD.